United Farmers of Alberta

Annual Reports for 1918

HE annual report of the U.F.A. for the year 1918 is now in the hands of the printers, and we expect, unless anything unforeseen occurs, that the reports will be ready for mailing by the end of the present month.

We are welving a change from the

We are making a change from the style of annual report which has been followed in the last two or three years. It was felt by your executive that recent annual reports had become too cumbersome and that an effort should be made to condense the same. Accordingly no advertising except a few pages devoted to our own commercial company will be carried in the report this year. It is expected that the report will make upwards of 100 pages. This will include all the official reports submitted to the convention, the minutes of the convention and all the resolutions passed by the convention. Those resolutions which were referred to the Board of Directors and Executive and passed by them are also given, so that the report will show the disposition of all resolutions submitted, whether dealt with by the convention or by the Board or Executive. ingly no advertising except a few pages or Executive.

Reports submitted to the U.F.W.A. convention and the minutes of the Women's convention are also given in the report.

In order to ensure a wide distribution of the report amongst our mem-bers, no charge for the report will be made this year. We should like a copy made this year. We should like a copy of our annual report to be placed in the hands of every member of our association, and we should also be glad to know if our locals wish to place a copy in the hands of prospective members in your district. 20,000 copies of the report will be printed.

Application forms are being mailed

Application forms are being mailed to every local and secretaries are requested to fill these out, stating the number of annual reports which they require for their members, or which the local will undertake to distribute where

they will accomplish the most good.

Please send in your applications early, so that we can start to mail the reports as soon as they are off the press, and as far as possible we should like them to be in the hands of our members before seeding begins.—H. Higginbotham.

Why I Belong to the U.F.A.

As an individual I have to trust to the honesty and fairness of all those from whom I buy to give me a square deal, and when I have raised my grain and stock and other produce I have to sell it to someone else.

As an individual I cannot sell direct to the consumer, so have to go to the grain man, the produce man, the beef and hog man, many of whom I have

to the consumer, so have to go to the grain man, the produce man, the beef and hog man, many of whom I have found to be rather hoggish themselves. The machine man tells me what I must pay for my machinery, the lumber man what I must pay for my lumber, the hardware man what I must pay for hardware. If, as an individual, I say: "I think you are charging me too high a price," they say: "That is the price, take it or leave it." I go to the grain man with my grain, and they tell me what they will pay for my grain, and the same to all the others, and they say: "I can only give you so much for it." I say: "I think it ought to be worth a little more than that, judging from the prices I have to pay when I go to buy my flour, or my beef, or my bacon, etc." They say: "That is the price I can give you; there are so many overhead charges, etc. I am really losing money on the deal and shall have to pay even less in the future." shall have to pay oven less in the future."

Then I get dissatisfied with the whole bunch of them, so I decide to go to the politician and tell him about it, and he is very indignant with these men and has always stood for the rights of the farmers, he says. There is going to be an election soon; you know the government that is in power is absolutely rotten; you vote for me when the election comes round and get all your friends to yote for me too. get all your friends to vote for me too,

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

I'll see that these things are changed and that you get a square deal when I get in power. Of course I vote for him at the election and he gets in, and then I wait for results—and I am still waiting. Why? Simply because I find that every other trade and business is strongly organized, and whatever government gets in power, whether Grit or Tory, these other interests get right after them and get legislation passed in their favor, so that they can still soak the farmer.

We have been the last to organize,

still soak the farmer.

We have been the last to organize, but we have begun to see the light; we have been organizing only these last few years, that is, we have only just recently begun to hang together, not all of us but some. We are now getting stronger each year, and we are mighty proud of what has been accomplished with the few who have hung together.

Already the politicians and other big

Already the politicians and other big Already the politicians and other ord interests are beginning to sit up and take notice, and they are getting alarmed, and I tell you they are going to put up a big fight before they let us win; but we are going to win, and the sooner we all get together the sooner we will win.—John Clayton, Roseview Local.

Director Stauffer Writes

Jos. Stauffer, re-elected director of Red Deer constituency, has addressed the following letter to the secretaries and members of the U.F.A. in his constituency:

"It is with great interest and responsibility that I enter into another year's service as your director.

"Realizing as I do the great work that lies before us as an organization in the line was an and object to do all

it shall be my aim and object to do all I can to advance our organization. I will ask each and all of you to help and assist me in every way possible, and to co-operate with me to the fullest extent that we may work together this

year as never before for the mutual benefit of all.

"We cannot accomplish very much as individuals, but by our combined efforts and co-operation we will be able to accomplish what we have set out

"Therefore we must all give of our time and money if needs be before we can expect our efforts to be crowned with victory.
"I should like to make a visit to

"I should like to make a visit to all locals in my constituency and will try to do so as far as possible. There will be a lot of organization work necessary, and as it will be impossible for me to cover all the constituency, I would like to have all the names of members who can help me in the work.

"As independent political action is now on the program. I feel sure that

now on the program, I feel sure that a large amount of organizing work will have to be done. I am sure by the proper co-operative efforts by all will mark a milestone in the history of the U.F.A. this year.

"We must all admit that as an organization we have now reached the

"We must all admit that as an organization we have now reached the critical period in our history, and it is for this reason we must all do our utmost. It will be a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together that will bring our organization through this crisis with flying colors.

"I wish to thank the members of Red Deer constituency for the confidence they have placed in me. I will try and prove myself worthy of that confidence.

confidence.

"Yours for a busy year,
"(Signed) Jos. Stauffer."

Director Spencer Calls Battle River to Action

In the course of a letter to the locals in the Battle River constituency, Director Henry E. Spencer remarks:—
"I have just returned from the Ed-

monton convention, and feel I should record my appreciation of the men and

women who, in spite of all drawbacks, women who, in spite of all drawbacks, put in an appearance at our annual gathering. What with the failure of the crop, influenza and the lack of a reduced railway fare, a lot of members were unable to go; but still we had a good, big gathering, and beside that a very live one.

"Before I write more, I wish to thank you for placing me for the third year on the Board of Directors. I appreciate your trust very sincerely and

pear on the Board of Directors. I appreciate your trust very sincerely and will do my best to justify your choice. "Though the convention had fewer members than usual, owing to the several drawbacks, it was the most momentous one we have had and several very important questions were settled. Among them the decision to take poli-

"Up to the present we have had the program and the candidate given to us to vote on; now we take our platform and choose a man from among the people independent of the old parties. A lot of details have to be worked out to make this movement a success, but the prize is within our grasp and we can reach it. Our nominee will be a people's candidate, as we shall get a lot of votes in the towns who are sick lot of votes in the towns who are sick and tired of the old parties and feel sympathy for our movement. We must be prepared for the old line parties trying all sorts of ways to gain our support. They will probably both tell us they are accepting our platform and try all sorts of schemes to get the vote directed for their support. Don't forget that they are armed with funds, supplied by the protected interests (that control both old parties) and they will not give up power without a struggle. Never was the time more ripe for a people's independent action than at the present.

represent.

'Let us try and regain the second place in the farmers' organizations.
Ontario went ahead of us last year; let us try and regain our position. Are you satisfied with the marketing of your stock or grain? Have you a rural telephone or enough seed grain? What about your roads, have you a good organization to improve them? Are you also are carried in your roads. ganzation to improve them? Are you taking any action in regard to hospitals in your vicinity? Do you want to improve your school or get a rural mail delivery? All these subjects might be taken up in your local and great benefit received therefrom. I shall be glad to get any information in regard to any new districts wishing to be organized.

ganized.
"Let us make 1919 a record year for new members."

Progress at Malmo

"We have had a very favorable year. Our membership has increased by 12 members since 1917, making a total of 37. We have handled co-operatively, four cars of coal, and two cars of posts, amounting to \$1,390, and members have shipped individually five cars of hogs and four cars of cattle. A considerable amount of business has also been done with the district association at Wet-askiwin, to which we are affiliated. Our hall, for which we planned and organized last winter, is almost com-plete."—Ed. Peterson, secretary, Malmo local.

Saved \$292 on \$1,762

At the annual meeting of the Tolland local, the secretary, Fred A. Metcalf, informed the members that he had kept a record of all orders for supplies which were purchased co-operatively, also that he had kept a record of the amount saved on each order over local prices, and stated that when taken into con-sideration that the local had only 16 members, and made a saving of \$292.15, it ought to convince the most doubtful ones that co-operation pays. The amount of orders for the year was \$1,762.35.

Discuss Local Improvements

Discuss Local Improvements

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Wheatland local for the ensuing year: W. A. Simons, president; M. Ward, vice-president; John Parker, secretary-treasurer; directors: J. Sawyer, T. D. Green and G. Humes. The subjects under discussion were, "Rural Mail Route," "Road Work," "Telephones and Schools." The local has been fairly prosperous during the past year and has a paid-up membership of 38. After adjournment the ladies served a lunch, and dancing was indulged in until an early hour.

U.F.A. Briefs

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The farmers of Grainville district met on January 22 for the purpose of organizing a local of the U.F.A. Sixteen members were enrolled, J. M. Gier was elected president; Geo. Russell, vice-president; and Mrs. J. M. Gier, secretary. The election of directors will take place at the next meeting.

Prospects for the coming year are very bright. Every member who was present at the annual meeting paid their dues for 1919 and expressed the opinion that though money was scarce, the \$2.00 dues to the U.F.A. and \$1.50 to The Guide, was the best investment they made during the year.—J. F. Cameron, secretary, Federal local.

A number of the farmers of the Fort Saskatchewan district met in the Yorkville school-house recently and organized a branch of the U.F.A., under the name of Fort Saskatchewan, with an immediate membership enrollment of 15.

Alderson local has been re-organized with a membership of 16 paid-up for 1919. Secretary C. T. Hildahl, states that they will soon be remitting for additional members.

At the annual meeting of the St. Elmo local, A. E. Cowan, Zetland, was elected president; J. L. Rowell, Reist, vice-president and G. A. Bowers, Zetland, secretary-treasurer. This was the first meeting held for some time owing to harvesting and then the influenza. From now on they hope to meet regularly and hold dances and entertainments.

H. E. Spencer, director, Battle River constituency, recently visited Saddle Hill district and addressed a meeting of the local, which needed some inspira-tion, and two days later reformed a local at Giles, S.D., under the name of Hope Valley. This local had been dead for some years, but gives hope of better success this time.

The annual meeting of the Namao local elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. J. Shultz; vice-president, R. F. Williams; secretary-treasurer, S. A. Carson. With the cessation of the war and the abatement of the epidemic, they hope to regain some of their former enthusiasm.

F. T. Price, newly-elected secretary of the Silver Willow local U.F.A., reports that the local has made good progress so far this year. The ladies are ar-ranging a program after the meetings, and the membership is increasing at

each meeting.

'You want to watch this local; we are going to climb.'—J. Parker, secretary, Wheatland local.

At our annual meeting a full quota of officers for 1919 was elected with W. R. Sharp, a former secretary, as our new president. Mr. Sharp has always been a very active worked in the U.F.A., and is very enthusiastic over the work of the association.—W. S. Jacobs, secretary Manson local

of the association.—W. S. Jacobs, secretary, Munson local.

E. S. Clemens, secretary, Sedgewick local, reports that though the local was only formed in June, they have had several good meetings, and in spite of the "flu," etc., the interest has kept up well up well.

A livestock shipping association has been formed comprising several of the immediate locals, and so far have shipped to the U.G.G. at Calgary and Edmonton 117 head of cattle, 37 sheep and 80 hogs.

Manitoba Grain Growers

A Bunch of Good Meetings

Royallen

A T a recent meeting of the Royallen association several important steps toward fuller efficiency were taken. F. Howell was appointed correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide, to report from time to time on matters of general interest. Action was taken to combine the local association with a local literary club, which has been in existence for some time, thus moving towards unification Royallen which has been in existence for some time, thus moving towards unification of the educative and social forces in the community. Two correspondents were appointed to send weekly reports to the local newspapers with pointed instructions to emphasize and advocate the work of the association in view of the possibility of an early appeal of the possibility of an early appeal to the electors on Dominion issues. Royallen is looking forward to a year of busy work and, it is hoped, of sub-stantial progress.

Homewood Annual
The Homewood local association met
on February 7, for election of officers,
with an attendance of about 30. This with an attendance or about 30. This local specializes on the social features and with encouraging success. Every meeting is made as far as possible a community meeting. The serving of a light lunch helps along the tide of social fellowship, so that everyone feels it is good to be there. C. H. Burnell, field secretary spoke on the sime of field secretary, spoke on the aims of and the need for the farmers' movement, and Miss Finch addressed the meeting on "Women's Work," H. R. Bell was elected president, Fred Jones, vice-president and Frank Webb, sec-

Justice and Chater

Two good meetings were held on February 6, one at 2 p.m. at Justice, and the other at 8 p.m. at Chater. At Justice 40 were present. C. H. Burnell addressed the meeting and a committee was appointed to proceed toward the organization of a Women's Section.

In the evening Chater had an attendance of 50, to hear Mr. Burnell. Chater is taking up the work of the association with a good deal of energy. On January 24 they had a gathering of 200 to hear Harold Salton on "Mass Ideals versus Class Interests." Next week they are arranging for an interweek they are arranging for an inter-community debate with the local at Forrest. Branches that "do things" are the life of the movement. May their tribe increase.

Carman

Carman

The best grain growers' meeting that Carman has seen for years was held on Friday last, when over 40 men and 15 women assembled to hear the new field secretary and the secretary of the Women's Section. Mr. Burnell dealt in very practical fashion with the tasks before the grain growers, and Miss Finch presented the claims of women's work most effectively. Carmen is proud of her as a Carman girl, in the fact that she has been chosen for so responsible a position and in for so responsible a position and in the manifest efficiency with which she is handling its responsibilities. Pracis handling its responsibilities. Practical discussion on price fixing, on grain speculation and on prohibition followed, and arrangements were made to hold future meetings in Central School. It was also decided to promote as far as possible organization in the Albert school district. The following officers were elected for the year: President, E. Morrison; vice-president, Mrs. D. H. Pritchard; secretary, — Young; directors, Miss Hurton, Mrs. Jenkins, Earl Pritchard, Fred Elford, Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Ainsley. Mrs. -Ainsley.

Starbuck

The Starbuck association had a very The Starbuck association had a very successful meeting on Friday evening, February 7. It was a typical community gathering. Old and young men and women were all out. Some community matters were first dealt with, including an electric light proposal and a resolution backing the Social Service Council in its work for Diminion Prohibition. Then Mr. Houston gave an interesting report of the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers at Calgary. The association meeting proper then began, with Mr. Carter in the Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

chair. Addresses were given by J. R. Murray, of the United Grain Growers, Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, and W. R. Wood, general secretary. Following these an enjoyable lunch was served, after which dancing was enjoyed by the younger element till the "twee sma" cors ayont the twal" Incidentally 22 new members were enrolled and the association is looking forward to a still larger enrollment.

Erickson

Erickson association had a splendidly enthusiastic meeting on Thursday, February 6. They had prepared a musical program and E. E. Bayne, of Virden,



Colin H. Burnell, Field Secretary for Manitoba G.G.A.

was on hand and addressed the meeting on "The Farmers' Movement." The attendance was well up to 200 and everybody was happy. The association has already a membership of 75 and confidently expects to run the number up to 100. Erickson will be heard from again in the progress of the movement.

Material on the Platform

A frequent request these days is for literature on the Platform. It has not been possible since the revised Platform was issued to prepare any material dealing with it as a whole. A pamphlet of this kind will probably be issued later.

But material of the most practical

But material of the most practical and effective kind is appearing in The Guide every week. Mr. Musselman's articles have been systematic and comprehensive. The editorial page has something practically every week touching some principle of the Platform. In last week's Guide, for instance, five out of the seven editorials touch the Platform directly. On page seven there is a splendid article by Mr. McKenzie, which furnishes the best kind of "material." On the Manitoba page there is an article on Canada's fiscal policy. On page 14 there is a trenchant article by Mr. Burnell on getting the Platform into action. On page 30 there is an into action. On page 30 there is an article on the suggested amendments to the Platform. On page 36 there is an article on "Free Tractors." On an article on "Free Tractors." On page 40 there is a detailed study of proportional representation—one of the "planks." On page 51 Mrs. McNaughtan's address on "Women and Economics" appears. On page 52 Mrs. Parlby's article on "Loyalty" has its application to support of the Platform as well as to support of the association. Thus you have 12 articles in one issue of The Guide which are in the most

practical sense "literature on the Platform."

The practical worker will not only read these. Some of them he will file for reference in future work, and when he is called on for "material" he will have it at hand. Last week's Guide unquestionably was a "whale."

Harlington Resolution

At the regular meeting of the Harlington branch of the grain growers' association, January 28, 1919, the letter entitled "Land for the Soldiers," by John Kennedy, was discussed at some length, and the following resolution was named:—

passed:—

'Resolved that we, the members of
the Harlington local association, endorse the principles contained in Mr.
Kennedy's letter, and that we commend
these principles to the consideration
of the grain growers' associations generally throughout the West, and we believe that the principles might be ex-tended even beyond the soldiers with good effect to the country and to hu-manity in general."

How Price-Fixing Works

Grain growers in Manitoba who are discussing the vexed problem of price-fixing will be interested in the following article, which appeared in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of Monday, January 20, under the title, "What Price-fixing has meant":—

"The United States government fixed a price of \$2.20 per bushel for wheat at the farm. Corn and other grains went up automatically. The wheat price means corn at close to \$1.40, rye at \$1.60, oats at nearly 70 cents. It means, incidentally, milk at 16 cents a quart, Grain growers in Manitoba who are

\$1.60, oats at nearly 70 cents. It means, incidentally, milk at 16 cents a quart, eggs at 85 cents a dozen, butter at 85 cents a pound, barrelled salt pork at 42 cents a pound, lard at 25 cents, beef at a minimum of 30 cents for the cheaper cuts. In other words, most of the items that make feeding a family expensive and compel the inflation of wages spring out of this lavish price-fixing on grain.

"The war is ended so far as economic conditions go. Australia's wheat can be sold at \$1.28 in our markets. Canada and the Argentine can meet the

can be sold at \$1.28 in our markets. Canada and the Argentine can meet the Australian price. But the United States government feels in honor bound, so far as the crop of 1919 is concerned, to pay the farmer his \$2.20. Shall it seek to bar out foreign grains and compel Americans to pay impossible prices? Shall it take the wheat and hold it? Selling the stuff without loss in open market against a world price so much lower would be an impossibility, unless a stone wall had been built against importations, and we assume the people would not permit any such stone wall "The Department of Agriculture has

Notice to Locals

Local associations desiring a visit from the field secretary or other workers, and individuals who wish to arrange for organization should always address, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg. All letters for Mr. Burnell regarding field work should also be sent to the Central office, as all his work is arranged in consultation with the other offiin consultation with the other offiin consultation with the other officials. In order to save time and expense, the work will, as far as possible, be arranged in series. Encouraging reports are already coming in as to the effective work being done. With the co-operation of local and district workers, 1919 should be a record year. Address all enquiries or suggestions, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

devised a scheme, so it is reported. It would keep pledges to the farmers, buy at \$2.20 and sell at what it could get, charging the difference to profit and loss; in effect, making the taxpayers meet it. Of course, that is taking the money out of the pockets of one class to give it to another class, pernicious in principle, but not so overwhelmingly injurious in practical effect as trying to make artificial prices permanent.

"It is not hard to read the hand writing on the wall. Wheat must come down. Corn must come down. All feeds must come down, and with them beef, pork, mutton and dairy products. Hence wages must come down despite the noisy claims of the union agitators, wages as measured in dollars. We do not expect actual wages measured in barrels of flour or barrels of pork or pounds of sugar to go lower. The trend of civilization is upward, and we all hope that trend will be maintained.

"President Wilson figured, when he vetoed the wild plan of raising the farm price of wheat to \$2.40, that s quick ending of the war would involve a loss to taxpayers on the 1919 crop of \$150,000,000, if the lower price remained. We shall not get off so easily as that. The Department of Agricul ture thinks Congress should appropriate \$1,250,000,000 for the buying Almost surely, considering present Australian prices, the loss will be close to a third of this sum. It will be accepted as a part of our war costs. The production of wheat for feeding the world was atimulated. The summing at the a third of this sum. It will be accepted as a part of our war costs. The production of wheat for feeding the world was stimulated. The winning of the war depended on feeding Allies. Let us pay the price, end artificialism, and get back to earth by checking the process of inflation, if that is humanly possible. Historians will decide whether less wasteful means would have accomplished the same economic ends, but that is another question."

Price-Fixing Data

Manitoba Grain Growers and United Farmers of Alberta in their conventions pronounced emphatically against seek-ing a fixed price for the 1919 wheat

These associations are both equally emphatic in their opposition to speculation and its evils.

They are both carnestly desirous of preventing injustice to the farmer and in securing for him a square deal.

They believe seeking a fixed price would seriously and permanently weaken their opposition to protection and other forms of special privilege.

The situation is so uncertain that data for striking a price that would be in any degree equitable is not available.

If the price were fixed at \$2.21 and the world's market dropped to \$1.25 or \$1.00, taxpayers would have to put up the difference on the whole crop.

If the price were fixed at \$1.50 and the world's market rose to \$1.75, the producer would lose 25 cents on every

While a fixed price would exclude speculation, there is no reason why speculation should not be prohibited by legislation. It can be done. It must be

Grain growers have opposed special privilege for others. To fail to oppose it now, when they are tempted to seek it, would forever discredit their former

Eastern interests appear to desire that farmers seek a fixed price. It would place producers at the mercy of the protectionists for another genera-tion.

A fixed price on wheat would be a very unfair discrimination against large areas in the country where only the coarse grains are produced. Many theu-sands of farmers in Canada grow no wheat.

Success in our opposition to protection is near at hand. The profiteers cannot rule much longer. With a measure of victory all but in our grasp, we cannot afford to play into the hands of the party of special privilege.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Boiling Down English Language

As a result of an attempt on the part of a member of the association to read of a member of the association to read into an article recently appearing in the asskatchewan page, an interpretation which the story did not justify, and to charge the general secretary with disoyalty on account of this story which was written by another member of the Central office, considerable controversey has arisen. A mountain has been made of a molehill, and the mountain which was in labor has brought forth a mouse. That this is not a very general attitude will be seen from the following sommunication, which appeared under late of January 10 in the Saskatoon star, from the pen of W. Hordern, of Dundurn.

Mr. Hordern's Letter

Last few weeks a number of letters ave appeared from farmers in your columns attacking farmers' organizations or the men at the head of same. 'Hay-seed' writes: 'Farmers have been led by their leaders (by the bye, what are leaders for but to lead?), and I am of opinion that the inner circle of most of the farmers' organizations are very mised.' It would have been very interesting had 'Hayseed' revealed his personality, so we could know the origin of such wisdom. Truly he is a 'Hayseed' He can take it that these men are elected and re-elected almost yearly because the farmers in convention assembled know by time tests that they are ur best to lead us.

'When a man has been a number of rears in a position he becomes an expert in that position. Where can we did a better president than Mr. Maharg? There may be as good somewhere, but we have to find him by testing perhaps several men. The same is true of Mr. Musselman, as secretary. Even F. W. Green did not equal him. Farmers soon find whether a man in office can hold down his job even on a board of directors. Paynter is a good fellow, but has been superceded. There are reasons sufficient for this change. 'I have read all the correspondence, Mr. Jarrett re Mr. Musselman's alleged desire to beil the English language down. Does any man think to boil said language down that German would ome out of it? Let us look at this little molehill rightly and not make a mountain out of it. I read the alleged Musselman letter carefully. I am sure Mr. Jarrett read into it something the writer never had in his mind at all. As I read it, the writer desired that the tentiments of the various foreign elements that come here to make a home, their national ideas, customs, etc., should be blended, put into the common melting pot that they and especially the next generation may be good Canadians, with the English language on top. I am quite satisfied this was the writer's meaning and object, though he may not have expressed it very clearly.

'But the actual writer of the letter nor of the

done and are doing and trying to do there can be no question whatever. The association expresses the views of the farmers as no other organization has done or can do. If we are not loyal to it we are Bolshevists—anarchists, If we are not loyal fighting and destroying the one organization that is trying to get farmers a square deal, to ensure to him the fruit of his labors, rights, justice, equity at the hands of the capitalist combines in the matter of tariffs, taxation, prices, grain manipulation, railway charges, and the hundred and one things powerful and wealthy organizations are trying to get the best of him in.

That there are 125,000 farmers to-day in Canada so organized makes the

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

provincial and federal governments sit up and take notice. We are out for just laws. These farmer writers should read 'Deep Furrows,' a new book lately advertised in your columns. It tells what farmers have accomplished by organization. Without organization we are a rope of sand, useless and powerless altogether. If farmers did but know it, it is worth easily \$5.00 a year to be organized, and \$5.00 of it should go to Central. Only by having finances behind it can the Central office deal with overbearing implement companies, enforcing contracts for machinery that will not do the work, contesting stock claims where stock are killed on railways, etc. These wealthy companies can override a farmer because he cannot stand up to them, but a farmer by organization is powerful. Yet I have known farmers to ask what they will got back for their dollar membership fee.

got back for their dollar membership fee.

"When Elevator Operator makes his severe reflections on farmers, instead of resenting, may we not wisely take them home to ourselves and wake up, be men, be loyal to the organization made by farmers for farmers and their families?"

Developing the Talents

A concert and box social was held in the Vantage town hall on January 17, under the auspices of the Vantage Grain Growers' Association, which was a huge success. The hall was crowded to the doors and everything passed off splendidly, under the capable chairmanship of Burleigh Free. The program brought to light so many really excellent items and revealed the high standard of efficiency of the local talent that a similar venture is already under way, to be held at Ettington, on February 14. The neat sum of \$75 was realized from the sale of 25 boxes.

Petition for Railway

Amongst the many things which help to take the joy out of living on the farm is the necessity of drawing wheat and other grain a distance of 40 miles, owing to the lack of railway facilities. Included in the mail received at the Central office during the last few days was a communication from R. Wall, president of the Ravine Bank local, who, in reporting the year's activities, records the fact that a committee was appointed at their last meeting to secure appointed at their last meeting to secure statistics of the amount of grain har-vested in that district, with a view to presenting the same, with a petition to the right authorities, for railway ex-tension through that district.

Will Send a Petition

Will Send a Petition

In the annual report Mr. Wall enquires: "Where would be the most effective place to send a petition for a railroad, which we are sorely in need of here. The people of this district have to draw their grain from 30 to 40 miles to market. There is quite a lot of land under cultivation here and it takes up the biggest part of the winter to get the grain to market. Some days there are, as many as 60 teams on the road to town, from this part. We have never had a crop failure and if we only had a railway the land would be broken up much faster.

"Could Central be of any help to us in securing a railroad? There is a

large settlement here and a ferry over the river, with quite a large settlement on the other side. In fact the country is well settled right through to Melfort; from which place we would like to see a railroad come. I think there is a proposed road from there to Le Pas, and if they would only build 35 or 40 miles out this way, through Melfort it would help considerably for a time. It would be nearer than hauling to Tisdale.

'At our last meeting we appointed a committee to canvas this municipality to find out how many bushels of grain large settlement here and a ferry over

to find out how many bushels of grain

were threshed there last fall; the num-ber of acres under cultivation, as well as the number of acres which will be under crop next summer; and the estimated number of increased acreage which would result from proper rail-way facilities."

Erect a G.G. Hall
Referring to the work of the Ravine
Bank local during the past year, Mr.
Wall says: "Some of us bought binder
twine through the local; we had a picnic, which was attended by some real
live speakers, who were able to explain
to the non-believers what the Grain
Growers' organization has done and
what it is trying to do for the farmers.
The speakers were director A. Baynton,
Carlton; vice-president A. G. Hawkes,
Percival; and a lady speaker. We have
somewhere between 80 and 85 members
now, and this fall we built a hall 30
feet by 60 feet; which cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000. The members of the
local have subscribed to its erection by
way of \$10 shares, and it is proposed
to turn the whole into a limited liability
company."

Another Ford Editor

Another Ford Editor

Arthur Ford, editor and proprietor of the Esterhazy Observer and Pheasant Hills Advertiser, published every Thursday morning, at \$1.25 per year in advance, in his issue of January 9 attempts to poke a little sarcasm at the Regina Grain Growers local and their recent expressed attitude on the tariffs. Incidentally, however, the article is a most inconsistent attempt on the part of an erstwhile farmer and member of the Grain Growers' Association to oppose an agitation which has the support of ninety-nine and nine-tenths of the farmers of the West. On account of the curiosity, therefore, of Mr. Ford's position and his "splendid isolation" in support of the demands of the "Big Interests" in their desire to continue their exploitation of western producers, it will be of interest to the rest of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to peruse the tariff sentiments of one of their number: number:-

"Regina G.G. and the Tariff"

"Regina G.G. and the Tariff"

The above is the heading of an editorial appearing in the Esterhazy Observer, under date of January 9, 1919, which reads as follows:—

"That the majority of the Grain Growers are pronounced tariff reformers may be seen in the fact that F. Hedley Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province, ropes in the Creator to back up his argument. Speaking of the United States and Canada this worthy gentleman says: 'That the Creator intended that the two peoples should live in closer relationship than was intended, or possible, by the tariff walls on both sides of the line.'

"Unfortunately, Mr. Auld did not live prior to the 'Confusion of Tongues,' or he might have suggested to the Creator that the future prospects of tariff reformers would he considerably handi-

or he might have suggested to the Creator that the future prospects of tariff reformers would be considerably handicapped by such confusion. It is doubtful if the Creator would have listened to him, but so long as Mr. Auld could have got off his little spiel in the contention, that would have been quite all right.

They Don't Give a Hang

"In their endeavors to advance tariff larly alike Mr. Auld—they don't give a hang about anyone else, providing their special interests are advanced; and, although Mr. Auld later in his remarks spoke of the progress of the 'five sep-arate colonies in Canada, with five separate fiscal policies, now united into one,' it should be recognized that the West is rather working on the lines of disintegration than otherwise.

"That the inception of the Grain Growers was to fight an unjust monopoly, no one can deny. But at the present time it looks as if these same Grain

Growers were fast building up a special class interest, which may easily become as obnoxious as the wheat buyers in the nineties. They quite forget that the immense burden of debt Canada is carrying for transportation services was incurred primarily for western farmers; that capital was invested for many long years for the accommodation of a fringe of farmers on both sides of the transcontinental railroads; and that a fringe of farmers on both sides of the transcontinental railroads; and that a great portion of the money derived from the imposition of customs duties goes to pay for that which is prime necessity to the farmers.

"Mr. Auld might, at any rate, give the Creator credit for being more longheaded than he is and, in any case, it is not at all seemly that a well-paid civil servant should dabble in politics."

World Save from Poverty

"'Making the world safe from poverty," was one of the sentiments expressed by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, during his recent visit as a fraternal delegate to the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor, which was held in Medicine Hat last month.

During the course of his address Mr.

cine Hat last month.

During the course of his address Mr. Wood said: "The mutual desire to destroy poverty would form the basis of this new association. I have known of certain differences and suspicions of three years and I have not tried to hurry the association. We have got to take our time. Each convention is bringing us closer together. Some friends expect quicker action in the development of the new social order than I do. I am not so much interested in quick action, as in safe building."

Mr. Wood concluded with an appeal for tolerance and a warning to get rid of any idea of schism at this moment.

Grain Growers' Revival

"A rose by another name smells just as sweet," and a Grain Growers' local by a new title is equally acceptable to the Central organization. John Bremner, of Willows, Sask., writing under date of January 28, says: "River Lake local has been dead for two years or more and repeated efforts to ressurect it have been fruitless. Yesterday, the remains were interred and you may now strike the name off your lists.

"But that is not all. Immediately after the funeral a new association was formed, with 11 enthusiastic members, to occupy the same territory, under the presidency of George Stringer, of Davyroyd. The name chosen for the new local is Davyroyd Grain Growers' Association, and another meeting of a social nature will be held next week to complete the organization, choose a

social nature will be held next week to complete the organization, choose a permanent secretary, elect the remainder of the officers, and in the meantime a large addition to the membership is expected.

''I communicated the particulars by telephone to our district director, C. M. W. Emery and you will hear from the new local secretary.''

Foam Lake Has \$3,142 Turnover

F. W. Barnett, secretary-treasurer of

f. W. Barnett, secretary-treasurer of the Foam Lake Grain Growers' Co-oper-ative Association, sends in the follow-ing report of their annual meeting:— ''The annual meeting re-elected its officers of 1918 as follows: President, John Kohlsmith; vice-president, H. J. Hanson; secretary-treasurer, Fred W. Barnett.

"The financial report showed an aggregate sale of \$3,142.27, with a net profit of \$194.54. Several resolutions were then passed and sent to the annual convention for their approval, viz:—

'1. For the installation of telephones at

railway depots and joining same to switch-board, where there is a rural system.'

2. For the punishment of those par-

'2. For the punishment of those parties guilty of poisoning rubber rings of fruit jars.'

'3. For the prevention of depressing the prices of wheat by gamblers and short sellers; compelling same to buy and sell on open market and the establishment of a board of commissioners from exporting and importing countries, to stabilize the market of wheat the world over.' "



To every man who is building or remodelling his barn

THIS BT Barn Book shows you how to build your barn from start to finish; tells how to make the foundations; how to lay the cement floors and how to build the walls; how the cattlestands can be made so they will not be cold; shows the best and most economical methods of laying out the floor space and putting in the stabling; shows right and wrong ways to remodel an old barn; shows how to ventilate barn and build cupolas for the roof. It tells how to frame the barn by a method that saves half the cost of the old way; shows how two men and a team can hoist the bents to position. You can build or remodel your barn yourself with this book to help, because every point is clearly illustrated by full-page photographs and blue print working plans.

This new 352-page book

This is the most elaborate and complete book on barn building ever published in Canada. It contains over 125 views of modern barns. Photographs of up-to-date barns were obtained in all parts of this country, and have been reproduced with full-page and double-page cuts, which show clearly every detail of construction. There are useful tables, showing the best measurement for mangers, gutters, cattle-stands and passages, costs of cement work, best sizes for doors and windows, amount of ventilation for different kinds of stock, capacities of silos, capacities of mows. There are also working plans for 14 different barns and exterior views of the completed barns. Best construction for Hog House is fully illustrated.

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Steel Horse Stable Fittings, Steel Cow Pens, Calf Pens, Steer Pens, Bull Pens, Manure and Feed Carriers, and Water Bowls are shown in actual use in many barns. Complete specifications for stable equipment which are useful in getting proper quotations from manufacturers.

This book is printed in colours and is bound with hard covers. It is not a mere catalogue. It is a work of reference which you will prize and keep for years. It is considered authorative on the subject of stable and barn construction. A copy of it should be in the hands of every man who is thinking of building or remodelling a stable or who is going to put in the Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment.

Mail Coupon

Thousands of dollars were spent in obtaining information, plans, and photographs for this book, and in printing it.

Yet we offer it without charge to any man who will write and state if he is building or remodelling this year, when he expects to start the work and the number of head of stock he keeps. If you are building or remodelling next year, or later, you will receive the Barn Construction Section of the Book; this is the part which will interest you most until you are ready to go ahead. It is a neatly bound booklet of 80 pages.

Simply fill in the blanks of the coupon, and you will receive the Barn Book by first mail. You do not obligate yourself in any way.

The high cost of printing the book has forced us to limit the quantity. Make sure of your copy by sending for it to-day.

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Gentlemen: Send me your new 352 page Barn Book, without charge or obligation. I have filled in the blanks below.

Are you thinking of building a barn?....

If not, are you going to remodel?...

When will you start?

How many cows, horses, or young stock will you keep ?.....

Put an X after the kind of Sanitary Stable Equipment you are interested in.
(Steel Stalls ______) Steel Horse Stable Fittings ______

(Manure Carrier (Water Bowls (Hay Carrier)

P. O. Prov. Range Range

GEORGE LANE'S BAR U PERCHERONS AND NAMAKA FARM

The Largest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

Over 600 Head of Registered Percherons. 82 Two, Three and Four-year-old Stallions for Sale

Every Stallion offered for sale bred by ourselves. We have no agents, pay no commissions, self for cash, no expensive establishment, and defy competition in size, weight, quality and prices.

The only establishment that ever sold Percherons for export to England. One of England's best horse-breeders and judges, after filling a commission for the purchase of Percheron Stallions and Marcs in France, for the British Board of Agriculture, bought from us, at more than double the price paid for the best Stallions and Marcs in France, a Stallion and 22 Marcs for export to England, last September. The Stallions now offered for sale are all by the same sires as the Marcs and Stallion exported to England for breeding purposes. Write for prices; visit our ranches and make your own selection. Address:—

GEO. LANE, Calgary, Alta., or ALEX. FLEMING, Salesman, High River, Alta.



Alberta Dairy Convention

THE ANNUAL PROVINCIAL DAIRY CONVENTION will be held at

CALGARY

Wednesday and Thursday, February 26 and 27, 1919 In the PALLISER HOTEL AUDITORIUM.

The Dairying Industry of Alberta in all its phases will be discussed. Meetings will be addressed by best experts obtainable. Joint evening sessions will be held with Alberta Agricultural Fairs' Convention.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone interested.

For Program and Further Particulars Apply to

Honorable DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture, or C. MARKER, Dairy Commissioner

D. W. WARNER & SONS'

Large Dispersion Sale of Pure-Bred Unregistered Milking Shorthorns The Ideal Cow for the Mixed Farmer

The entire herd of D. W. Warner & Sons, of Edmonton and Tofield, consisting of:-

2 Mature Bulls; 49 Mature Cows; 1 Yearling Bull; 20 Two-year-old Heifers; 11 Bull Calves; 21 Yearling Heifers 15 Heifer Calves.

Will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Edmonton Stockyards, North Edmonton, on March 5, 1919. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Warner's experience in breeding this particular kind of cattle dates back ever 25 years. Nothing but Registered Shorthorn Bulls of the best milking strains have been used by him in building up this herd, including Albertz Boy, Otterburn, Montord, Dakots Chief, Braemar McKay and Glengarry Chieftan. The last two are included in the sale and belong to the best milking Shorthorn families in Canada teday. In the development of the herd three objects have been kept in view: the securing of animals of large size, deep milking capacity, and dark red color. The farmer who wants to raise cows worth milking and steers worth feeding, should secure some of these animals.

S. W. Parsley

D. W. Warner & Sons

R. D. Purdy

PERCHERONS

BELGIANS

Registered Marse showing besty in foal to berd sire; weaning and rearling filles. Fee Mature Stallboor ready for heavy breeding season, and the younger ages. Grown ourselves, the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

PRED CHANDLER, B7, CHARITON, IOWA.

Direct Below St. Panl.



PERCHERONS CLYDESDALES AND

I have just landed at my stables in Saskatoon, a choice lot of Four Clydesdale Stallions and Five Mares, all young. The Stallions include the rising three-year-olds, the get of Marathon, Gartley for Ever, Lambton, imp., and others, while the mares from three to five years old, are by Sir Leonard, by Baron Winsome, and out of imported dams.

Also the well-bred Shire Mare, Miss Proctor, the champion female at

I have also a couple of good well-bred Percheron Stallions, one two years, and one nine years; both of the best of blood and breeding.

Write me for particulars, and come and see my horses.

F. J. HASSARD, Royal Hotel, Saskatoon, Sask.

SUNNYBROOK FARM, Stony Plain, Alta. Special offering of Berkshires—20 head of Boars and Sows, four to five months old, sired by "Ames Rival," 148 imp. These are of the most approved long bacon type, and very smooth. Other pigs all ages. Also a few good Tamworths four to five months old. Am booking orders for Spring pigs, straight American bred, American and Canadian, also American and English crosses. Year old Holstein Bulls from cows giving 70 to 80 pounds milk at the present time. Buy the Best—Write for Prices.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Proprietor

Berks., Yorks. or the Durocs?

Experiments at Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, as to Economy of Gains-By G. H. Hutton, B.S.A.

Ronomy of Gains—By

Ronomy of Gains—By

Ronomy of Gains—By

Ronomy of conducted at this station to determine if possible the relative economy of production of pork with three different breeds of swine. Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys and Yorkshires have been used. While a relatively small number of hogs were used in the initial test in 1916, when only 60 animals were included, the numbers were increased in following tests, not less than 150 head being used thereafter.

In the second year of the operation of this test, brood sows were purchased from a large number of different breeders and their progeny were included in the experiments. Since these foundation animals included the blood of practically all the strains of the different breeds which are common throughout Western Canada, the objection cannot be raised that this was a test of different strains of hogs, and that strain would doubtless determine the result. The test was as cosmopolitan in regard to strain as it could be made, and representatives of all of the litters of pure-bred pigs farrowed about the

in regard to strain as it could be made, and representatives of all of the litters of pure-bred pigs farrowed about the same time were included.

In 1916 the test was conducted during the winter, while in 1917 and 1918 it was begun as soon as the spring litters were weared, and was carried on until ing the winter, while in 1917 and 1918 it was begun as soon as the spring litters were weaned, and was carried on until the hogs were ready for market. In every case the hogs were fed at the self-feeder the same kind of grain with a five per cent. addition of digester tankage. They were given the same kind of pasture during the seasons of 1917 and 1918, and an effort was made in 1917 to have the watering system comparable, though if anything, in that year the Duroc test had the advantage, since only they enjoyed free access to water at all times. In 1918 every breed had access to water at will, and were under identically similar conditions as to shelter, system of feeding, and apparently in all other respects.

For two years the Yorkshires won in economy of production, while the Berkshires stand first in 1918. In 1917 the Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys were practically equal as to grain required for a pound of pork. A variety of feeds were used: in 1916 ground oats, barley and tankage; in 1917 the feed was principally shorts and tankage, while in 1918 grade "A" screenings, well-ground, together with tankage, constituted the ration fed.

well-ground, together with tankage, constituted the ration fed.

constituted the ration fed.

In 1916, as has already been stated, the work was done during the winter, when no pasture or succuient feed was fed. In 1917 the pasture was timothy with very little alsike clover, and in 1918 rape pasture was provided.

In the size of litters the breeds standes follows:—

as follov	vs:		, +W
	Avge. No. of Litter.	Avge. Alive	Raised.
Yorks.	10.8	7.0	64.4
Berks.	9.1	6.4	70.
Duroes	8.4	7.4	88.1

Taking the three-year average the

pounds of grain required for the di	ffer-
ent breeds is as follows:-	
Yorkshires	4.09
Duroc-Jerseys	4.69
Berkshires	4.71

The dressing percentages of the breeds for the experiments of 1917-18 stand as follows:— Yorkshires Duroc-Jerseys

Duroc-Jerseys 74.47
Berkshires 72.05
This experiment, while on a very extensive scale, cannot be considered as concluded even yet, though the results are now published for the first time, and cover a considerable period, and should prove of interest to the breeders of the country. The experiment is serving to emphasize the importance of a good size, because the uniformity of the litters of the different breeds from year to year is quite an indication at the very beginning as to the result of the test at the finish. It is impossible to pay too much attention to this facthe test at the inish. It is impossible to pay too much attention to this factor of the enterprise. The pounds of grain required for a pound of pork are also a valuable indication to swine breeders as to the cost of production of pork from year to year.

Dairying in Saskatchewan

In view of the labor shortage, fixed high prices for wheat, high prices for beef and practically assured high prices for coarse grains, many men closely connected with the dairy industry anticipated a decrease in the output for 1918 as compared to 1917. Almost complete returns of the creamery output of the province have been received and complete returns of the creamery output of the province have been received, and it is very gratifying to note that these show approximately 600,000 pounds more of creamery butter to have been manufactured during 1918 than for the previous 12 months. From reports received it is evident that there was a very marked increase in the quantity of ice-cream manufactured and consumed, and such evidence as is available would indicate that the same conditions obtain with regard to the conditions obtain with regard to the consumption of sweet cream and milk for domestic use. By careful and conservative estimate the value of Saskatchewan's dairy products for 1918 is considerably over \$10,000,000. While this report is very gratifying in itself, it is more especially so because it is so ominous of future progress and development. velopment.

The northern sections of the province offer ideal conditions for dairy farming; an abundant growth of natural grasses, a plentiful supply of good water, sufficient timber growth to provide shelter and a wonderfully fertile soil supply the natural requirements for large and economic production. New creameries are being established in this northern territory each year, and the dairy output is steadily increasing.

The open plain sections are primarily regarded as a grain-growing area, but mixed farming is each year becoming more popular throughout these districts. As the value of dairying in a complete and permanent system of agriculture becomes more generally appreciated, greater attention is given to the production of forage crops and the number of creamery patrons in the more open prairie sections is yearly increasing. During 1918 two new creameries were built at points in southern Saskatche-



A Profitable Gow for the Average Farm.
Pure-bred Shorthorn owned by C. G. Beeching, De Winton, Alta.



Great DISPERSION SALE

Of the Poplar Park Herd of

SHORTHORNS

Belonging to W. H. English & Sons, Harding, Man.



The Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, Man., on TUESDAY AFTEROOON, March 4th, 1919,

DURING THE WEEK OF THE WINTER FAIR

40 HEAD -- Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Calves -- 40 HEAD

Included in this lot is our four-year-old imported Show and Breeding Bull, Escana Perfection, by Right Sort; 14 cows, with Calves at foot; five two-year-old Heifers, seven Yearling Heifers and 12 to 15 Calves, both sexes.

The majority of this offering are of our own raising. The cows are choicely bred and from imported stock, the two-year-old and Yearling Heifers are show propositions for this year's Summer Fairs, in both Senior and Junior Classes.

We will guarantee every Cow a breeder and every animal will go to the highest bidder. There are no tail-enders, and this sale will furnish one of the best opportunities of recent years, for new breeders to get the right sort of start with guaranteed high-class stuff. The whole offering is in excellent condition, many of the cows are suckling their calves and all of breeding age have been bred again to our Stock Bull, Escana Perfection, and are safe in calf. Colors: Reds and Roans. See full description in The Guide Livestock Circles of last week's issue. Catalogs now ready. Send for one.

Remember the date and place, and plan to attend.

W. H. ENGLISH & SONS

POPLAR PARK STOCK FARM HARDING, MAN.

FULLER'S HEREFORDS

First Annual Draft Sale

to be held at

REGINA

March 12th and 13th, 1919



The offering includes

12 BULLS and 10 FEMALES

and will be sold in conjunction with the

REGINA BULL SALE

This is one of the best lots of Herefords ever offered for sale in Saskatchewan. They are a choice lot and sired by such bulls as Britisher Jr., Perfection Lad and Paul Mack. A number of the heifers have been bred to Beau Donald 203rd.

A rare opportunity for Saskatchewan breeders to secure the best blood lines in cattle breeding at their own prices.

Catalogue of breeding furnished day of sale

ARM RIVER STOCK FARM

GEO. E. FULLER Proprietor GIRVIN, SASK.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association will be held at

REGINA, MARCH 12 and 13, 1919.

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m., March 12. Sale starts at 1 p.m., March 12, and 10 a.m., March 13.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 1.

For Entry Forms and Sale Regulations address:—
THE SECRETARY, CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

Auction Sale of Pure-Bred

HORSES Autho Edmonton Spring Livestock Show April 1-5, 1919

> Entries for the Cattle Sale close March 3 Entries for the Horse Sale close March 4

Entry Forms, Rules and Regulations now ready for mailing.

WRITE FOR COPY

Alberta Provincial Horse Breeders' Association, Limited. Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association, Limited. Edmonton Exhibition Association, Limited.

W. J. STARK, EDMONTON, Secretary and Manager.

FOR SALE OR HIRE

I am offering for sale, or will hire under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to Horse Breeders, the rising three-year-old, Clydesdale Stallion, Blacon Count, 19286; sire, Johnston Count, imp., 10100; dam, Rose, imp. by Blacon Sensation.

Blacon Count is a well-known futurity winner and champion at Branwill consider a proposition to trade him for good geldings. Apply:-

J. W. Durno

Midway Sales Riverside, Calgary, Alta.

TAZEWELL COUNTY PERCHERONS

THE LA PERCHE OF AMERICA

With a hundred breeders in the county, we can supply carloads of young stallions, with bone, size and quality. A few mares for sale.

C. G. STARR, Secretary, Court House, PEKIN, Ill. THE PURE-BRED COUNTY

Why this open throated Cotton Collar CANNOT rub the shoulders



Watch the movement of ordinary collars as horses strain at the traces. At every step you'll notice they rub against his shoulders. That constant chafing, combined with sweat, is the reason why horses get galled. This fault is over-

Instead of opening at the top, the Lankford s made with an open throat that gives pulling suscles full play. Moves with the shoulder suscles, instead of rasping against them. It annot gall or sweeney.

Sweat Absorbed—Shoulders Dry

The Lankford is made of closely woven army duck, like a surgical bandage—stuffed with soft, springy cotton fiber. This fiber will not hold heat—absorbs sweat and impurities from sores. Keeps shoulders dry.

Made in sizes to fit any horse—heavy leather bearings and line leathers. Often lasts three or more seasons. Costs about one fourth as much as leather. Millions used every year.

leather. Millions used every year.

The Lankford is guaranteed to heal sore shoulders while they work. If dealer cannot supply you, send \$2.50 (state size wanted), and we will ship you a collar, charges prepaid.

(9-2c)

THE POWERS MFG. CO., Box 26 Waterloo, Ia.





A Very Attractive Group of Clydesdale Mares on the Farm of A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta A Happy Study in Clydesdale Grace, Quality and Uniformity.

wan, which a few years ago were regarded only as grain centres. Each of these was substantially built and fitted with the most modern and complete equipment including mechanical refrigeration. Four new creameries are already assured for 1919, two in the northern part of the province, one in the central section and one in the south.

the central section and one in the south.

Strong co-operative organization has been a characteristic feature in the development of the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, and this movement is steadily gaining impetus. The co-operative creameries of the province were in the year 1917 amalgamated into one company known as The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, and the company was given wide powers for the development of dairying and its natural adjuncts the cold storage and poultry industries. This organization during 1918, in addition to manufacturing more than 2,800,000 pounds of butter, also provided a cash market to farmers all over the province for both eggs and poultry. Nineteen-eighteen was the first year in which these latter branches were taken up, but 5,780 cases or 173,506 dozen of eggs were handled, and though the poultry-killing stations only operated about eight or ten weeks during the autumn and early winter, the birds received showed a total dressed weight of 112,947 pounds. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited now have three cold storage plants in operation, and in addition to the creamery building program aboveplants in operation, and in addition to the creamery building program above-mentioned for 1919, this company have a fourth cold storage plant under con-struction and plans are prepared for another one on which construction will.

struction and plans are prepared for another one on which construction will, be commenced as soon as spring opens. Statistics show that approximately 73 per cent. of the population of Saskatchewan are on the land, consequently with a large and rapidly increasing dairy output the question of outside markets is essential. In this respect the men in charge of the work have built wisely. From the organization of the province the importance of quality in the finished product has always been kept well to the fore, with the result that a splendid outside market has been built up. The importance of this export trade is shown in the fact that 97 carloads of butter were shipped out of the province during the past year, these had a market value of approximately \$1,216,000. The average price per pound ruled several cents higher than in 1917 and the total increase in value of creamery exports was about \$330,000. All indications point to a further substantial increase during the present year in the quantity of butter manufactured what ever its value in present year in the quantity of butter manufactured what ever its value in dollars and cents may prove to be.— P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner.

Dairying in Manitoba

The production of creamery butter in Manitoba for the year 1918 was almost 1,000,000 pounds greater than that of the preceding year, showing the sub-

stantial increase of 12.30 per cent This increased production combined with the increased value in price amounted to \$904,912.34 over the preceding year, and the total increased value for all dairy products over 1917 amounted to \$5,884.23. The total value of all dairy products produced in Manitoba during 1918 amounted to almost \$12,000,000.

I do not like using figures, but in

I do not like using figures, but in this case it is necessary to show the development which is taking place, in fact they are the best barometer to show our expansion:-

1912	20	2.931.138	28.0	\$ 820.718
Year.	No. of Creameries.	Butter	Average Per lb.	Selling at Crear
	ries.	Sounds, Pounds,	Average Price o Per lb. cts.	Selling Value

1913 36 1914 35 1913 36 3,929,622 27.5 1914 35 4,761,355 26.5 1915 35 5,839,667 29.0 1916 37 6,574,510 31.0 1917 41 7,526,356 38.5 1,080,646.05 1,261,759.07 1,693,503.43 2,038,098.10 2,897,647.06 1918 42 8,450,132 45.0 3,802,559.40

With the expansion the quality is not being neglected. During the year 1918 a few of the Manitoba creamery butter-makers exhibited butter at Cal

butter-makers exhibited butter at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and London, Ont., and they were successful in winning 57 prizes, made up of three championships, two reserve championships. 12 first, nine seconds, ten thirds, five fourths, seven fifths, eight sixths and one seventh. These exhibitions are doing a great work for the dairy industry, as the butter exhibited assists in establishing national standards, and they also set a high point of excellence and a goal for others to reach.

In the year 1912 Manitoba imported 55 carloads of creamery butter to meet our market requirements, valued at \$4343, 960. In the year 1918, 175 carloads of creamery butter were exported from the province. This represents 70,000 packages or 3,900,000 pounds, valued at \$1,764,000, all of which has been graded and a government certificate of quality attached, and this does not tell the whole story, for with increased dairying we raise more young stock such as calves, pigs and poultry, and the fringe of our possibilities of development in this line has only been touched. Let us build it along permanent and staple lines.—F. A. Gibson Dairy Commissioner. Dairy Commissioner.

Milk Cows Thoroughly
The cow, and especially the heifer, should be milked dry at each milking If a little milk is left each time the milk flow will decrease. If this is done with a heifer she will never give the milk that she would if milked dry. The milk drawn last is always richer to butter fat than that drawn first. This means that thorough milking will give a richer milk than will partial milking—Extension Division, N.D. Agri. Col lege.



Percheron Mares on the Farm of Robinson Bros., Ferintosh. Alta. The unprecedented fine weather is a boon for the maintenance of horsepower over this winter

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and Foods

The Great Animal Conditioner and Fattener

Animals are just like human beings. If you give them more strong feeds than they can possibly digest they become stall-fed or billious, and require a tonic or a digester to make their digestive organs active to take the proper amount of the nourishment of the food you give them, otherwise they waste a large quantity of it. Our ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC is made up of roots, barks and minerals which act as an invigorator. It is a pure condition powder, and we do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. It will make your animals take out all the good in the material you feed, whereas, under ordinary conditions, 50 to 65% is all they take out of the food. It is not a "dope." It can be used constantly in feeding your animals without doing them any harm, and must do good.

In changing from grass feeds to hard winter feeds, animals invariably go back, as the grains, hay, etc., given them, upset their digestion. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using this Stock Specific.

The W. A. Jenkins Myg. Co., London, Ont.

Bondhead, Ont., Aug. 81.

THE W. A. JENEIUS MFG. Co., London, Ont.

Gentlemen:—After experimenting with a great many stock foods, I was about convinced that there was very little virtue in any of it, but your dealer insisted on me trying "Royal Purple" Stock Specific, saying it was different from all others. I have since used a great lot of it, as I keep from ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner, and is the best I have ever used.—George Mapes.

Improves the Condition of all Live Stock and Increases the Flow of Milk

Cows will gain from two to five pounds of milk per day while being

fed in the stable.

You can condition the worst animal you have on your place in a short time. Try it and be convinced.

Fatten Pigs One Month Earlier

You can develop pigs at five months old to be just as large as they would under ordinary conditions at six months, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Put up in 60c. Packages \$1.75 and \$6.00 Tins.

Veal Your Calves Without Milk

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL has become a standard feed throughout Canada for raising calves without milk. After a calf is born and has been given the mother's milk for five days, it can be taken away and can be raised entirely on this meal without using any milk if necessary at a cost of not more than 30% the price new milk.

We will be glad to send you a printed sheet showing the value of this meal and that of other meals on the Canadian market during this past year, taking from Bulletin No. 388, published by our Dominion Government. It is simply a waste of money to use new milk for calves where you can obtain this meal.

For sale by all reliable dealers. If you are unable to get Royal Purple specifics or foods, advise us and we will tell you where to procure them.

An Egg Producer and **Poultry Conditioner**

After moulting, hens are very slow to commence laying. The time you want eggs is when they are a high price, and the reason the price is high is the small supply. Hens usually commence laying about ten days after you commence using our ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC. All healthy hens usually have a supply of eggs in process of development. From the small beginning, like a pin-head to the large egg, almost fully developed, and yet the process of laying will not commence because the hen physically is not in condition to carry on the laying process. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific works on their digestion, makes nature act as it should, and very often hens will commence laying in three to five days if they are being properly fed.

More Eggs When Prices are High

This ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC is something that should be fed to them constantly during the winter months, and the cost is insignificant. A sixty-cent package will last twenty-five hens seventy days. A \$1.75 tin will last 100 hens seventy days. It will pay for itself many times over in results.

It is Put up in 30c, and 60c. Packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 Tins.

We also manufacture the following valuable remedies for stock and poultry: Royal Purple Lice Killer for stock or poultry, 30c. and 60c. tins. Royal Purple Cough Cure for horses, 60c. tins.

Royal Purple Liniment for man or beast, 60c. bottles. Royal Purple Disinfectant, 80c., 60c., \$1.15 tins. Royal Purple Worm Powder for animals, 80c. packages.

Royal Purple Roup Cure, 80c. tine. Royal Purple Colic Cure, \$1.15 bottles.

By mail, 10c. extra.

Results Count. Read these Testimonials

The W. A. Jenkins Mpg. Co., London, Ont., Dear Sirs.—We have been using "Royal Purple" calf meal for some time. We tested it on one of our November calves, and that calf is as large as our yearling heifers. I cannot recommend your Calf Meal too highly.

Yours truly,

DOUGLAS Mal 2007

Box 149, Prince Albert, Sask.

THE W. A. JENKINS MEC. Co. LTD., London, Ont.

Gentlemen.—I have been using your Royal Purple Calf Meal for some time, and find it gives excellent results. Will you kindly forward me one of your books free, as per enclosed and oblige.

Yours truly.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. Co. LTD., London, Ont.

Gentlemen.—Will you kindly send me your booklet on stock and poultry? I am a constant user of your Royal Purple Specific, and wouldn't be without it.

Yours truly

L. R. HESS.

Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 18, 1918.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.

Gentlemen.—Have found your "Poultry Specific" to be as recommended for laying hens. It has proved to be superior to other "Poultry Foods."

ALBERT F. PAGEL.

W. A. JENEINS Mrg. Co Ltd., London, Ont. May 8, 1918.

Dear Sira.—I have used your Royal Purple Poultry Specific and Roup Cure, Lice Killer and Chick Feed with excellent results, and I can safely say that your goods are unequaled on the market.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd. - London, Canada

Alberta Spring Shows and Sales, Calgary

HORSE SHOW

March 25 to 28-Entries close March 12

AUCTION SALE OF BULLS April 7 to 10-Entries close March

For Entry Forms and Prize Lists Write: E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary Alberts Livestock Associations.

THE DAYSLAND POULTRY YARDS

Sixty Pure-bred Cockereis for Sale of the following breeds; S.C. White, S.C. Brown Leghorns; R.C. Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons; at \$4.00 each. Can also spare about a dosen of both White and Brown Leghorn Pullets at \$3.00 each, or can make up unrelated pens. These birds are all carefully bred from egg-record strains. Twentry years experience in breefing poultry. Correspondence invited.—A. W. SHARP, Daysland, Alta.

POULTRY BOOK beet yet; 144

Annual Breeders' Combination Sale

One Hundred Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions Mares, Colts and Fillies

All Registered High-class Stock, to be sold by Auction on March 3 and 4, 1919, at the UNION STOCKYARDS, TORONTO, ONT.

WIRE OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUES TO Walter Harland Smith - Manager Horse Department

"The essential characteristic of Shorthorns is beef, but a beef breed that can show a herd with more than 40 cows with milk records ranging from 10,000 to 13,232 lbs. is worthy of careful consideration."—B. O. Cowan.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N Pres. Brooklin,Out. 13

HORTHORN CATTL

depends upon proper feed-ing. Give your birds

Pratts Poultry Regulator

producer and sale, sure conic.
Try it at our risk.
At your dealer's in sags, size
24-th, paths and 100-th, bear.
Money Back if Not Satisfied.
Write us for new book on care
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Craigie Mains Clydesdales

One of the Best Collections of Clydesdales in Canada.

Stallions of all ages for Sale or Hire, under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to horse breeders. These are sired by Revelants, The Bruce, Baron Ensign, and others. Come and see what we can offer you, or write us. A square deal guaranteed.

A and G MUTCH

LUMSDEN, SASK.

MINNEDOSA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

1st Annual Sale of Pure-Bred and Grade Livestock

MINNEDOSA, MAN., MARCH 26th, 1919

We Solicit your Consignments. Entries Close March 15, 1919. CATALOGUES WILL BE BEADY MARCH 15, 1919.

T. D. TAYLOR, Committee Chairman.

J. A. Lamont, Sec.-Treas.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

I have at the present time a choice selection of well-bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for Sale.

The Bulls, which number around 20 head are all young, the majority of them fit for service and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well-known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind. Come and see them, or write me your wants.

JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, Island Park Farm, HAYFIELD, MAN.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of two-year-eld and Yearling Bulls, big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Sarvise, sired by the well-known imported bull, "Ardiethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading femilies.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Boyal Gift," by the Duthis-bred "Collynie Sweepstakes."

Also females from yearlings up, by "Ardiethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Gicut," and cut of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gainford Marquis."

In Olydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS

MACGREGOR, Man.

WHAT'S UNDER THE HIDE? - A "16 TO 1" STORY!



The International Livestock Exposition, held annually at Chicago, is generally acknowledged the world's greatest steer show. The most practical class in this show is the "Carcass Contest." Two butcher judges pick the grand champion beef carcass sach year, one placing the animals on foot, and the other judging their meat after slaughter for dressing percentage, quality, waste fat, etc. ABERDEEN-ANGUS have won every Carcass grand championship since the first show in 1900, giving this breed 16 victories to 1 for all other breeds, grades and crosses! Write for free literature and list of breeders from whom you can buy a registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 317 G.G. Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Our horses are sired by Calppso, imp., International Winner (the modern Brilliant); Hasticot, imp., undefeated Tri-state Champion; Lord Nelson, State Fair Champion, and said to be one of the five best Stallions in America; also other good horses. Present offering: grand young Stallion and Fillies, rising two years; and Stallion, rising six years. All blacks and right good ones, conforming to the modern type. Phone, write, or visit us. We expect to show at Brandon Winter Fair—look us up. We also raise White Wyandotte Poultry and Toulouss Geese.

Note.—This ad. may not appear again.

HENEST HYSOP, Two Miles East of KILLARNEY, MAN.

Fighting Hog Cholera Prof. Carlyle's Recommendations

That temporary immunization by the serum alone treatment of stockyard hogs intended for feeding purposes, with immediate disinfection by dipping, before they are placed in the feeding establishments, is the solution of the hog cholera menace in the prairie provinces, is the opinion of Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who for seven years was professor of animal husbandry in the University of Wisconsin, in charge of the animals used in experimenting in the control of hog cholera. For six years he was director of the experimenting station in Idaho, co-operating with the United States department of agriculture in the state control of the same disease. In one county of this state in two years the loss from hog cholera by serum inoculation and proper sanitaby serum inoculation and proper sanita-tion of all the hogs in the county was reduced from 23 per cent. to less than one per cent., and for four years he was director of the State and Federal Experimental Station in Oklahoma, in charge of one of the largest serum manufacturing and experimental plants in the United States, from which posi-tion he came to Alberta to take charge of Geo. Lane's large stock and farm interests.

Source of Infection

The question which ought to be determined, said Prof. Carlyle, is the source of infection, and one very possible and probable source is the stock sible and probable source is the stock car in movement from Alberta to cholera-infected stockyards in the east and south. These cars, if not properly disinfected, are sure to carry infection when coming back to Alberta. All the large packing centres in the United States are recognized to be infected areas, and cars taken to these yards are almost sure to carry the germs of the disease if not thoroughly disinfected. Another source of infection is the feeding of garbage, which often contains fresh pork rinds taken from animals which have come from cholera-infected yards adjacent to packing plants.

Still further, the infection is readily carried by birds, dogs and the feet and clothing of men, but cannot be communicated to serum immunized hogs for a period extending from 45 to 50 days after treatment, which would be longer than usually necessary to finish a hog at a feeding plant.

There's a Danger

Prof. Carlyle is not prepared to say that Canada should resort to the sim-ultaneous use of virus and serum to give permanent immunity, owing to the danger always present from the careless handling of the virus and the possibility of the spread of the infec-tion, and from the careless disinfection of the animals after treatment with of the animals after treatment with the virus, but he does believe that one of the solutions will be the temporary immunization of all hogs taken from the stockyards to feeding plants by the serum alone treatment, and by thorough dipping of the hogs with a reliable disinfectant after leaving the yards and before going to the feeding plants. In order that this may be done safely it would be necessary to erect a proper vaccinating and dipping place, immediately adjacent to the yards, where, under proper government supervision, the examination, vaccination and dipping of hogs could be done.

His Conclusion

If hog feeding, which is a most important and growing industry, is to be placed on a safe basis and the country properly protected, all hogs selected in the yards for feeding should be thoroughly examined, and those showing a temperature examined, and if shown

a temperature examined, and if shown to have the disease, immediately destroyed, only those showing absolutely normal temperature being serum treated. It is also quite possible to salvage a large percentage of hogs destroyed for cholera by having them sent to the salvage tanks, as is done with animals infected with tuberculosis and other diseases, which is done under government supervision in all packing plants in the United States.—Calgary Herald.

STALLIONS

Alex. Galbraith & Son EDMONTON

New Importation of High-class

Clydesdales and Percherons JUST ARRIVED

Including several prize-winners at the leading State Fairs, and also at the recent International Livestock Show at Chicago. Prices reasonable and every animal guar-anteed.

Write at once for particulars, or call and examine the stock.

Stable: 10129 98th Street, Edmonton. Phone 4356. P.O. Box 841.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions We have 14 head of Big Rugged Pursbred Stallion Colts rising three years old, also a few older Stallions. Our horses are raised in the open and in bunches and mature into very useful horses. Our prices are very ressonable for high-class stock. Write us for further particulars.

LYNESS & DeLANCEY, Fessenden, N. Dak.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Limoin Pure-brad and Grade Rams. Grade Oxford and Shrop-shire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to sail purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 repuds. JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Greek, Sask.

You wouldn't allow 15 per cent, of any crop to go unharvested. So why stick to old time methods of sheep and goat shearing! Shear the modern way, with a Stewart Machine. Gets more wool easier and more quickly. There are hand-operated machines and larger ones. Get one from your dealer; if he can't supply you send us his name. Write for catalog. SHEAR THE MODERN WAY

for catalog. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY Dopt. B 171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicage, III.

CURDALAC

The standardized liquid coagulant. Scientifically prepared; satisfactory; economical. Endorsed by the leading cheesemakers of Canada. High-scoring cheese is assured by the use of Curdalac.

Gallon jugs (4 in case) and 10-gallon kegs.

GERMTO

Germicide, disinfectant and deodorant. More active as a germi-cide than pure carbolic acid. Not a poison. Does not stain. An effi-cient sterilizer for all dairy utensils. Gallon and 5-gallon jugs.

SPONGY PEPSIN

The most soluble pepsin for cheese-making. Rigidly standardized. Has no offensive smell or taste. Will keep a year or two if protected from moisture.

Pound, 5-pound and 10-pound tins.

START-O-LAC

pure culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria of the most active strain. Produces a clean and active mother-starter, enhancing the flavor of cheese, butter and buttermilk.

Ounce bottles.

Order from your dealer in dairy supplies. Write us for descriptive booklets.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

EATON'S FORMALDEHYDE

Price 34° Per Lb.

IN BARRELS OF ABOUT 410 POUNDS.

Protect your wheat against smut. Treat your seed with EATON'S Formaldehyde and insure a clean harvest. These prices are attractive, and as our supply of Formaldehyde is limited you are advised to place your order early in order to avoid disappointment. **EATON'S** Formaldehyde is tested in our Chemical Research Department and is up to standard in purity, strength and efficiency.

P	RICES	in Small Quantities	
2-1b,	juga,	each	.90
5-lb.	jugs,	each	2.15
10-lb.	jugs,	each	3.95
50-lb.	jugs,		8.85
100-1ь.	keg .		37.50

ORDER FROM WINNIPEG

Club orders of 12 2-lb. jugs 10.25 Club orders of 12 5-lb. jugs 25.00 Club orders of 12 10-lb. jugs 47.00 (No extra charge for containers)

It is advisable that shipments of small orders be made by express on account of the freezable nature of Formaldehyde.

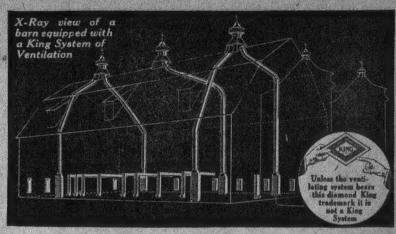
Freight shipments will go forward at first moderation of weather. Freight Rates: Kegs and Barrels take Second-class.

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How Often Do You Chan The Air In Your Barn

YOUR barn should be emptied of foul air every few minutes. It should be kept free from harmful exces-sive moisture and foul air, yet warm and comfortable for the stock,

Let us make your barn this kind of a building with a king System. When you order a king System our first move is to have the king ventilating engineers make a careful study of the conditions. Then we supply the system and guarantee it to properly ventilate your building. Our responsibility does not cease until this guarantee is fulfilled.

It takes many years of experience to know how to plan a ventilating system to operate right without making costly experi-ments. We have had the experience—let us assume the responsi-bility and save you money.

Send for the Book, "The King System of Ventilation;" It's FREE

King Ventilating Co., Ltd.

Canadian Factory: Dept. 120s, Moose Jaw. Sask, United States Factory: Owatonna, Minn.





ANNUAL DRAFT AUCTION SALE

Of Registered HEREFORD CATTLE From the Echo Grove Stock Farm, Carroll, Man.

40 Head Bulls Cows Heifers



40 Head Bulls Cows Heifers

Byron Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, our Herd Buil, to which many of the Females offered in this Sale are in Calf. Second Prize Winner throughout the Western Circuit, 1918.

At the WINTER FAIR ARENA, BRANDON, MAN., on Wednesday Afternoon of March 5, 1919 During the week of Brandon Winter Fair.

The Sale will comprise 15 Bulls, as follows:-

One Six-year-old by Bonnie Brae III; Two Two-year-olds by Refiner 35th, by Refiner; Five Yearlings by Perfect Fairfax, Byron Fairfax, Jr., and others, while the balance are Calves under one year, by the same good

The Females are made up of Two Cows, with Heifer Calves at foot; Three Two-year-olds, in calf to Perfect Fairfax; Two Two-year-olds, in calf to imported bulls in the United States; 15 Yearlings, some of them by Perfect Fairfax, Byron Fairfax Jr., and the balance imported Heifers from the United States.

Also Four Good Registered Poland-China Sows, bred to a \$75 Yearling boar of D. W. Agnew's, Douglas, raising.

The Herefords offered in this sale are among the pick of my herd, the majority of them are show propositions and represent the choicest blood lines. A few of the females have calves at foot, others have been bred to my herd bulls. This is the chance of a lifetime to get high-class Hereford stock at your own figure.

Watch Future Issues of The Guide and look up the Livestock

Circles in last week's Issue.

Catalogs ready February 15 and will be mailed on request. Further particulars from—

COL. HULL of Des Moines, Iowa, Auctioneer

JAMES I. MOFFAT, Carroll, Man.



Direct from Our Mills at Wholesale Mill Prices

You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the lowest wholesale mill prices on Dimensions, Boards, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber you require. Prices are freight paid to your station. station.

Write for our complete Price List or send your bill for special quotations. OLUB ORDERS will be loaded and invoiced separately. Get our prices on straight car loads of Split Cedar Fence Press.

Consumers Lumber Co. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Your Grain by Immersion

Up-to-date Farmers know that their seed grain must be pickled, to safeguard their crops against Smut.

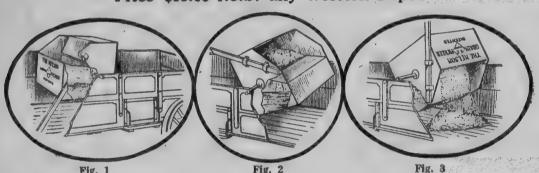
The question of whether to pickle by "sprinkling" or "immersion" is answered by the Government tables given below. They offer

the best argument we know of, in proof of the better results secured by the "immersion" method.

The proper way to give your seed complete immersion-pickling is by using the

"E. Z." GRAIN PICKLER

Price \$15.00 f.o.b. any Western Depot



The "E. Z." Grain Pickler may be used on a wagon box, as shown in the illustration, or on a stand in your granary.

Simply put solution into the "E. Z." Pickler as shown in Fig. 1, shovel grain into the pickle always making sure that there is sufficient pickle to completely immerse your seed, Next give the Pickler a quarter turn, letting the grain drain a few seconds as shown in Fig. 2. Then dump the grain, as shown in Fig. 3. Repeat the above for each operation. By this method one man can easily pickle 100 bushels per hour.

Results of Experiments to Kill the Stinking Smut of Wheat—Percentage of Smut

Materials 18	test	2nd year test	3rd year, test	4th year test	5th year	Average 5 years	Average yield of grain per acre 5 vrs. bu
1Untreated3	. 6	9.3	.6	. 6	6.1	4.2	38.0
2-Hot Water				.0	.0	.0	40.6
4-Bluestone-12 hrs.				.0	.0	.0	40.2
5-Bluestone-sprinkled		.2	d.	.0	.1	.1	41.1
7-Formalin- Immersed	. 8	.0	, ő		.0		43.3
8-Formalin-sprinkled.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	36.8
Increased yield and qual-					s wil	l ps	y lot

The "E. Z." Grain Pickler is made in Western Canada by a Western Company. We positively guarantee this Pickler to give satisfaction, or mohey will be refunded. Order your "E. Z." Pickler early and make sure that your expensive grain is treated by the safest possible method for the 1919 crop.

(Table compiled by	Ont		Ago	icult	ural	Co	llege,
Materials.	lat year test	2nd year	3rd year	4th year test	5th year test	Average 5 years	Average yleid of grain per acre 5 yrs. bush.
1—Untrested 2—Hot water 3—Bluestone, 5 mins. 4—Bluestone—12 hrs. 5—Bluestone—sprinkted 6—Potassium, Sulphide 7—Formalin—sprinkled 8—Formalin—sprinkled 8—Formalin—sprinkled 8—Formalin—sprinkled 8—Formalin—sprinkled	1.7 1.9 3.4	.0	11.6 .0 .7 .0 1.4 .3	4.3	3 4 0 1 6 7	5.7 -08 1.3 1.2	60.3 63.7 58.5 56.0 61.8 66.2 68.3 61.3

Results of Experiments to Kill the Loose

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited

CALGARY 1337 10th Ave. West

100 Dublin Ave.

INCUBATOR 130 (hick Brooder BOTH FOR 750 Freight and Duty

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in winnipes, Man. and Tercete, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantes—30 days triat. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order, Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to invest-gate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both incubator and involved and doty charges. Bend for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 230 RACINE,



RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. L

Marketing Milk in Alberta

Marketing Milk in Alberta

A milk and cream committee is working under the auspices of the United Farmers of Alberta to effect improvements in the present method of marketing milk and cream in the province. The committee has already accomplished considerable. In the matter of prices, three increases in the price of milk to the producers shipping to the Calgary market and two increases in the price of cream have been made after consultation with the committee. Similar increases have been made in other Alberta markets, and had it not been for the committee it is felt that Alberta producers would have suffered been for the committee it is felt that Alberta producers would have suffered severe loss in 1918, owing to the shortage of pasture and feeds, which have abnormally increased the costs of dairy production. The important matter of regulating the supply as between summer and winter has received considerable attention, and on the Calgary market next summer whole milk prices will be paid to shippers only on the average supply delivered in the winter months.

Resolutions are being placed before the U.F.A. annual convention, asking for the appointment of provincial in-spectors to check up the testing and grading of milk and cream marketed

At a recent meeting of the commit-tee, Dairy Commissioner Marker gave a very interesting survey of the present situation in regard to the cream and butter market. He showed how many co-operative creameries had been driven out of business by the competition of out of business by the competition of the private creameries, analysing the reasons as follows: (1) The control of the city delivery markets enabling the private creameries to offer more at-tractive prices for milk and cream than could be offered by cheese and butter factories. (2) Shortage of trained help, inchequette equipment, and limited supinadequate equipment and limited sup-ply of raw material, when the co-opera-tive creameries were first established. tive creameries were first established.

(3) The excessive service offered by the private creameries in their competition for the farmers' product, including the competition of the farmers' product, including the competition of the competiti (3) The excessive service onered by the private creameries in their competition for the farmers' product, including the large number of cream-receiving stations and the system of paying for each can of cream as it arrived. The co-operative creameries had done a pioneer work in Alberta, but could not keep up with the excessive service which the competition of private concerns had led the farmers to expect. There are over 200 cream-receiving stations in Alberta, and it is estimated that these add two cents to the cost of handling every pound of butter-fat produced in the province and sold to the creameries. Mr. Marker said that this was simply an extra service for which the farmer had to pay.

The farmer apparently liked the cream receiving stations, because the women or children could take the cream to town, and there was always some-

women or children could take the cream to town, and there was always some-body there to receive it, and they could bring the cheque back home with them. In some towns there are four or five competitive cream buying stations. Not only were the stations themselves a factor in the spread between the price of the raw material and the price of the preduct, but also in expert buying on the part of those in charge of the stations.

The department is instituting exami-

The department is instituting examinations for all cream buyers, and will rigidly insist on the proper grading of the product, as this is vital to the building up of a market for Alberta butter. While Alberta butter has held its own, the department believes that greater progress should have been made and one of the factors operating against this progress has been the excessive competition among the buyers in their efforts to secure control of a larger share of the raw material, resulting in a relaxation of the standards.

Keep the Cow

The cow is an income producer. She brings in her harvest continually. times it may seem hard to scrape up enough feed, but it can usually be done. In addition to milk and calves a cowreturns most of the plant food in her feed in the manure. This means that returns most of the plant food in her feed in the manure. This means that a cow will help keep up the land, thus making the land more productive through manuring. The pasture continually becomes more fertile, and growing such crops as alfalfa, grasses and corn puts the land in better shape for growing crops. Even if a cow does not make much profit she makes the



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Gombault's Gaustic Balsam IT HAS NO EQUAL

For —It is penetrat-ing,soothing and healing, and for all old the Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felone, Exterior Cancers, Boils tuman Bunio Body no equal a

who buy it that it does not contain a particle of paisoeous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thereugh use will cure many old or chronic nilmente and it can be used on any case that requires an eutward ap pile a tie o with perfect safaty.

Reliable Remed Sore Throat **Chest Cold** Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

Perfectly Safe

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MORSON'S

Fine Old Extra Special

SCOTCH



The new nonalcoholic health tonic. A stimulant warms you.

DEALERS wanted. Can make lots of money selling Scotch.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT

Oval Pints, per dozen Round Quarts, per dozen . 15.00 Oval Imperial Quarts, doz. 18.00 Sample Order, one bottle each 5.00

CASH WITH ORDER

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LIMITED, General Agents,

Saskatoon, o Sask. acres that support her more productive, which usually means more profit.— N.D. Agri. College.

In Livestock Circles

Hoisteins to the Japanese Government

A news report from Wisconsin states that Geo. J. Schuster, of Oconomowoc, Wis., has recently sold three members of his Holstein herd to Y. Kurihara, of Yokahoma, Japan, the purchase price being \$2,700. Mr. Kurihara came as a special representative of the Japanese government in whose interest the cattle were purchased.

McMillan Bros. Herd

At Poplar Point, Manitoba, there is a herd of 60 pure-bred Shorthorns that is rapidly gaining recognition. Messrs. McMillan Bros. selected good foundation Shorthorn cows and have spared neither pains nor money in their efforts to secure the best sires. Last year they bought the champion bull Rosewood 2nd, to head their herd, paying \$2,200 for him at Brandon, as he topped the sale. This year some of their best cows bear calves by him and some fortunate buyers are going to get some of these at the big sale at the Brandon Winter Fair, on March 4 and 5. The young bulls to be offered will also command attention.

Mr. McMillan reports numerous private sales as a result of the strong demand for Shorthorns among which are to be noted that of one bull and two females to Mr. Gilly, of Virden, and two females to Wm. Christie, of Cypress, Man.

More Hoistein Records

More Hoistein Records

The Holstein-Friesian cow Ruby Pietertje
Butter Boy, 246705, has shown a 'production of 584.4 pounds milk containing 32.2
pounds fat in seven consecutive days. She
freshened at the age of five years 11
months and seven days. Her sire is Colie
Change, 56106; her dam is Ruby Perfection
DeKol Pietertje 2nd, 126519. She was
bred by Jabez Smith, Newark Valley, N.Y.,
and she is now owned by Abbott and Clark,
Cortland, N.Y. With this production she
is the 38th cow to obtain place in the list
with productions exceeding 32 pounds fat
in seven days. Computed on the 80 per
cent. basis, the equivalent butter claimed
for Ruby Pietertje Butter Boy amounts
to 40.25 pounds.

Minnesota-Bred Cow 39th

Minnesota-Bred Oow 39th

The Holstein-Friesian cow Bess Johanna
Ormsby 263431 has shown a production
of 657.6 pounds milk containing 32.564
pounds fat in seven consecutive days. She
freshened at the age of four years eight
days. Her sire is Sir Pieterije Ormsby
Mercedes 44931; her dam is Spring Brook
Bess Burke 2nd, 131387. She was bred by
E. C. Schroeder, Moorhead, Minn., and
she is now owned by H. F. DuPont, Winterthur, Del. With this production she is
the 39th cow to obtain place in the list of
Holstein-Friesian cows with productions
exceeding 32 pounds fat in seven days.
Computed on the 80 per cent. basis, the
equivalent butter claimed for Bess Johanna
Ormsby amounts to 40.71 pounds.

Prices of Hides vs. Prices of Leather

During the summer and fall of 1918, there was no improvement in the quality or weight of the hides from the livestock slaughtered in the Dominion. Owing to the scarcity of finishing grains, the limited supply of roughage, and the lack of body to the pasture in general, cattle went to the shambles in an unfinished condition, as also in poor quality and light in weight. As a result, the larger proportion of the hides were light weights and lacked in quality. In other words, the number of heavy hides of finished quality produced in Canada still continues very small, and it is for this class of hides only that there has existed any real demand, such being used for the manufacture of saddles, harness and other classes of military equipment. On the other hand, we used to enjoy considerable trade with Great Britain for the class of hides which we commonly produce. The market for these has been restricted, thereby causing a congestion and the piling up of these light hides. This latter statement apparently does not reconcile itself with the extremely high cost of civilian boots and shoes in Canada. However, the cost of findings, of labor and increases in other over-head expenses, as also the fact that the manufacturers of boots, shoes and light leather goods, were well stocked up in the early days of the war, may be taken as good reasons. It is also true that quality is a very necessary requisite in the manufacture of high-class, shoes.—Livestock Commissioner.

Calgary Horse Show and Bull Sales

More details are out for the Calgary Spring Horse Show, to be held on March 25 and 28, 1919, and for the annual big Auction Sale of Bulls, April 7 to 10.

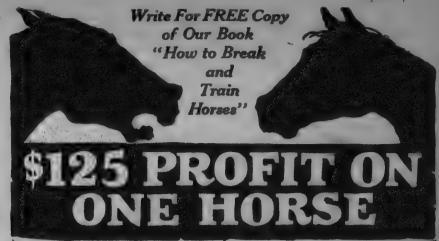
New peace features will be added to Horse Show. Bulls will be sold and grouped according to ages. The 1918 bulls selling first, then 1917, etc., as ages increase. This new classification will save time, and tend to standardize the exhibition and facilitate comparison.

Poor animals and animals not up in condition will be rûled out.

E. L. Richardson is the secretary at Calgary, Alberta.

D. W. Warner and Sons

It is seldom that the farmers of Western
Canada are given an opportunity of purchasina such cattle at public auction as
Warner and Sons are offering at Edmonton,



HOW ONE MAN CHANGED A VICIOUS "NAG" INTO A FAITHFUL PLUGGER

Charles H. Mackley, of Unadilla, New York, bought a vicious, kicking and biting mare for \$50. The horse was a mean one and no mistake. Impossible to drive, and the mere sight of any one transformed the horse into a regular "bucking bronche" ing broncho.

ing broncho."

It looked to Mr. Mackley as though this terror wouldn't even earn her feed. About this time Mr. Mackley was introduced to a student of Professor Beery, the famous American horseman. And at this friend's suggestion. Mr. Mackley wrote to Professor Beery for the Beery Course in Horse Breaking and Training. Mr. Mackley gave the course a little spare-time attention and then applied his knowledge to correcting his vicious mare. In 10 days, thru the application of Beery Methods, this \$50 "unbreakable broncho!" was transformed into a patient, obedient and faithful plugger, which its owner latter sold for \$175.

\$125 profit through the Beery System is but one instance. Hundreds of others write us low they have transformed balkers, kickers, horses with habits, and dangerous horses of all kinds into patient, obedient workers of high value.

QUICK, EASY WORK SURE RESULTS

No theory about the Beery Method. It is the result of 30 years' experience with thousands of horses. The Beery Method is certain and guaranteed to produce results.

Thru the Beery Course, you can easily tame the most vicious horse into a gentle, dependable plugger. Not only will the Beery System teach you to break vicious colts the right way, but thru it you can break any horse of any of his bad habits permanently. Balking, shying, biting, kicking, fright, and all other bad habits will be totally cured forever—and the result will be a more useful horse to own, and a more profitable horse to sell.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Many Beery Students have been able to pick up a number of "ornery" horses which their owners were glad to get rid of. Then, through the Beery Methods, they have quickly transformed these vicious "nags" into willing workers and have sold them at a big profit. Our free book "How to Break and Train Horses" explains fully about the Beery Course and how much it will mean to you. With the knowledge gained from the Beery Course, you can quickly make your horses or anyone else's horses and leand dependable.

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Please send at once your free book "liow to Break and Train Horses."

I will sell at Brandon, during Winter Fair Week, a select lot

SHORTHORNS

Females of the best Scotch breeding, with Calves at foot, as well as some choice Heifers. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

LORNE C. WILKIN

· MYRTLE, MANITOBA

Clydesdale Stallions

FOR SALE OR TRADE

JOHN LAING BLACKFALDS, ALTA. Farm One Mile North of Village.



Scotland's Major

McMILLAN BROS. SHORTHORNS

An important consignment of Shorthorns have been entered by us for dispersal at the Annual Cattle Sale, in the Brandon Winter Fair Arena, on March 4 and 5, 1919. In the carload are five young buils of excellent breeding, of rugged character and smoothness, and eight females, some of which are in-calf to Poplar Point Rosewood 2nd, the champion of 1918 sale, and purchased by us for \$2,200. The above high-class lot of Shorthorns are in excellent condition for sale. Write for further particulars to McMillan Bros., LTD., 42e Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

PURE-BRED BULLS FOR SALE

Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein and Ayrabire Bulls may be bought by Saskatchewan Farmers.

ON EASY TERMS

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Quarter or half cash with order, balance payable December, 1919, and December, 1920, with interest at six per cent.

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Even if you could, it would not make you turn at a certain speed every time you used a separator. Own a separator that you do not have to coddle by turning at a fixed speed or by using speedometers and other contraptions. Do the sensible, practical thing and buy a Sharples.

PREAM SEPARATOR

"Skims clean at any speed"

North-American ingenuity has perfected a principle in the Sharples that enables you to turn the handle, fast, slow or "as you like it." You can loaf along, or speed it up and you do not lose a cent's worth of butterfat, nor change the thickness of your cream. From a straight, moneymaking standpoint alone, the Sharples is the only separator you can AFFORD to

> Your nearest Sharples dealer will tell you the rest of the Sharples story or send for our catalog and Sharples Book of Old Songs, addressing Dept. 84.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., TORONTO, Ont.

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Sharples Milker—the ONLY Milker with a Squee MITCHELL & McGREGOR HARDWARE CO.,

BRANDON, Man.
'Over 2,425,000 Sharples' Separators in Daily Use.'

D.C. \$1

Aita, on March 5, 1919. Fourteen bulls and 195 females of splendid milking Shorthorn lineage are to be dispersed. Warner and Sons' herd is a result of the most careful selection and breeding extending over a period of more than 35 years, during which time size, constitution, record of performance and uniformity have never been lost sight of in the ideal.

Reid's Percheron's at Brandon

Allen Reid, of Winnipeg, is offering for sale at the Brandon Winter Fair, a nice lot of Percheron mares and stallions that should be of interest to those looking for the material with which to breed first-class horse-power.

Horse Sale at Toronto

At the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on March 3 and 4, a large number of registered Percheron and Clydesdale stallions, mares, colts and fillies will be sold by auction to the highest bidder. This should interest horsemen very widely.

Polled Herefords from Elmhurst

This remarkable breed of cattle is rapidly coming to the fore in Western Canada, for many good reasons. Jones Bros., of Whitewater, Man., with their big herd are doing splendid pioneer work in this country. They are offering some splendid rugged youngsters for sale from the famous Polled China, the buil with five \$5,000 calves to his credit. The earliest customers will be the lucky ones with these cattle.

A. and G. Mutch, Clydesdales

No introduction is needed to one of the oldest and most reliable Clydesdale breeders in the West in the person of Alex. Mutch, of Lumsden, Sask. Since 1889 the Mutch name has been almost standard in Clyde lore. Craigie Mains Stables this year, as in the past, are offering a large collection of quality Clydesdales by famous sires for sale or hire under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to Horse Breeders.

Another Agricultural Society Sale

Agricultural society sale
Agricultural societies are widely taking
up the distribution of better livestock by
the inauguration of sales. Minnedosa announces that on March 26 their first annual
sale of pure-bred and grade livestock will
be held.

Clydes, Shorthorns and Pure-bred Poultry
E. Hysop, of Killarney, Manitoba, is offering some very attractive young Percheron stallions and fillies, sired by the Iamous Calypso, imp., International champlon, and by other top-notch sires of the breed. These are fine, big, clean, black drafters of modern type, and will do the lucky purchasers a lot of good.

The Shorthorn cattle and pure-bred poultry are very well-bred stock.

Manitoba Gets Another Good Shorthorn
John Strachan, Pope, Man., has just had
shipped to him from Eastern Canada, the
three-year-old Shorthorn bull, Merry
Hope, 107510, bred by W. A. Dryden,
Brooklin, Ont., sired by Archer's Hope,
80017, dam, Sally's Secret II., 92126, by
The Florentine, 59637. The great granddam is the imported cow Sally's Secret,
34301, and on the male side Topsman,
63447.

If breeding counts for anything this
young bull has it, He is a dark roan with
great evidence of masculinity in head
and horns. Plenty of scale and stretch of
frame, smoothly fleshed and with the
typical Shorthorn hind-end. Altogether he
is considerable of a bull, and his purchaser
is to be congratulated.

In last week's issue Mr. Strachan was advertising four young Shorthorn bulls ready
for service, also some Berkshire Sows,
Any of The Guide readers looking for stock
of these breeds, should get in touch with
the seller at once. His Phone No. is
Hamilota 88-2.

Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding

Now is the time for all clubs that purpose taking advantage of the assistance given by the pominion Livestock Branch in securing pure-bred draft stallions in their districts to organize and get moving with the object of securing the best horses obtainable. This year the regulations have been modified somewhat with a reduction from 40 to 33 1-3 per cent. of the total amount paid to the stallion owner to be paid to the club on the actual number of mares bred, and a similar reduction of the amount of two-thirds the service fee for each mare in foal.

'The department is emphasizing this year much more strongly than ever before, the importance of size as well as quality and conformation in sires, and insists that draft stallions leased by clubs be up to draft size. This is an excellent thing if enforced. The sooner the pony drafter disappears from Western Canada, the sooner will horse-breeding pay.

Surplus Horses

In reply to an enquiry made regarding the sale of surplus horses in the West, E. L. Riebardson, of Caigary, secretary of the enterprise, states that the Allied Food Board expects that one or two shiploads of such horses could be sold in Europe providing that satisfactory credits could be arranged.

Queen of Jerseys
Sophie's Agnes, a six-year-old Jersey, owned by Ayredale Farms, Bangor, Me., has just surpassed the coveted mark of 1.000 pounds of fat in year. She is a grand-daughter of Sophie 19th, the famous record-breaker of Hood Farm, an example of the strength of heredity and selection. During the test she coasumed \$186 worth of feed as against a revenue of \$500 from fat. She is the last illustrious performer of a long intense line of producers as bred by the master, C. I. Hood.

American, **CREAM**

Monthly Payment Plan Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Mass. Toronto. Ont. and St. lohn, N. E. Whether dairy is large or small, write for haudson free catalog and easy

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Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever reised. \$20 np. Write soon and get your choice. CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.



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Livestock Labels
for cattle, sheep
and hogs, manufactured by the
Ketchum Manufacturing Oo. Ltd., Box

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mail, pacifing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Farm Equipment

Every up-to-date farm has its clipping machine for horses and dairy cows. Horses work better when relieved of winter coate—cows give cleaner milk when Tlanks and udders are clipped. Agricultural schools and Government farms use clipping machines. You should have one. Get a Stewart Eall-bearing Clipping Machine No. 1. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for 1918 Catalog.

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The Wright Farms **SHORTHORNS** BERKSHIRES

DRINKWATER

Percheron Stallions

During 1918 we sold to Canadian farm-ors and dealers 28 Percherons. We keep the kind that suits.

PALMER BROS.
BELDING, MICH.

HIDRIDGURDS

EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Rebert," 18846; "Don Perfection," 25862. Enquiries Invited.

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Cattle Labels No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Order filled first mail. Price low as the lowest Write for samples.



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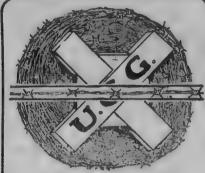
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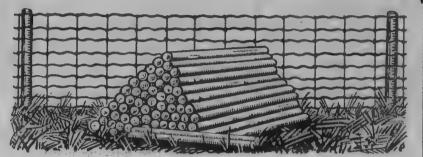
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Our 1919 Catalog illustrates and describes a style of fence for every purpose. Write for it today and be ready.

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More than 100 pages devoted exclusively to the needs of the farmer and farm life in general. It will prove a safe and sane guide in buying besides giving you such timely suggestions as may be the means of considerable saving. Write for a copy today. Be ready for emergencies.

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Please send me PREE, postpaid, a Copy of your 1919 Catalog as advertised in The Grain Growers! Guide of February 19, 1919.

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For a Bumper Crop

To get a bumper crop you must protect it from gophers, from seed time to harvest. That will increase any normal crop from 1 to 5 bushels per acre and often much more! And it's easy to do!

THE TESTED KILL-EM-OUIC

will keep your land free from gophers, will increase your crop and your profits. Use it often from early Spring until Fall-it pays.

Kill-Em-Quick as shown by government test is the strongest gopher poison, so strong that even the tiniest particle instantly kills any gopher that picks it up. Because of its odor gophers always find and eat it if it's where they can get to it. They'll follow the odor for rods.



The Manitoba Agricultural College recommends Kill-Em-Quick as "the most effective gopher poison"—they tested poisons and know!

Better be safe than sorry. Get Kill-Em-Quick and be protected by our Money-Back Guarantee.

40 acre size, 60c; 100 acre size, \$1.20. Buy Kill-Em-Quick through your local Association and get wholesale prices.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Regina



poisons Gopher Spring, Summer and Fall serves his country well for he increases crops.

We Can Supply Seed Oats

equal in every respect to the new grade asked for by resolution at the U.F.A. Convention in Edmonton (see resolutions on page 25, issue of January 29), and we are supplying Oats of this grade at railroad points in Alberta and Saskatchewan at \$1.25 per bushel in bulk, providing you cooperate with the Grain Growers, or U.F.A. so that you may have the advantage of the Seed Grain Rate.

Varieties: Abundance, Banner, Garton's 22, The White Victory.

SEED BARLEY

We have the O.A.C. 21 Manchuria and the Standwell Two-rowed Barley.

Write for prices and also for a new 1919 Catalogue, which will be mailed you about the middle of February.

J. J. MURRAY & COMPANY

SEED MERCHANTS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

We also want to purchase SPRING EYE, BROME GRASS SEED and WESTERN EYE GRASS SEED.

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SEND NAME NEW CATALOG SHOWING A

IMPLEMENT REPÁIRS Plow Shares, Harness, etc.

H. R. HAWKEY & CO., Winnipeg



A View of the Grounds of the Experimental Station at Boothern, in Winter Garb.

Lessons from Rosthern Farm

An Interview with W. A. Munro, the Superintendent

XPERIMENTAL Station for Central Saskatchewan," is the official title of the station at Rosthern, Sask., some 40 miles north of Saskatoon, and of which W. A. Munro, B.A., B.S.A., is superintendent. The first land for the station was purchased in 1908, and the following year Mr. Munro took charge. The extent of the farm at first was 152 acres, but a few years ago, three quarter-sections were added, so that now it comprises about a section of land. it comprises about a section of land. During the ten years that Mr. Munro has been superintendent of the station, he has accumulated much valuable in-formation in crop production under con-ditions that obtain in the district. It was with the idea of making this in-formation generally available to The Guide readers that I visited the farm a few weeks ago. Our land here is somewhat lighter

than that at Saskatoon, and our rainfall about the same," said Mr. Munro.

The land which was originally taken over and that which has since been added had for the most part been under cultivation, and one of our first and biggest problems has been the eradication of weeds. Some of the weeds that are giving the most trouble in older sections have not yet reached us, but we had plenty of wild oats. They have put up a good stiff fight, but I think they are averaged as well as the contract of the ve have evolved a system of cultivation that is successful in controlling them.

Bradicating Wild Oats

"In fighting wild oats we have found that the best plan is to get them to germinate after harvest, if possible. This is done by shallow cultivation. The ground is stirred by shallow plowing, double discing, cultivating or harrowing. All the stubble land that has not been seeded down is treated in this way. In spring the operations followed In spring the operations followed in destroying wild oats fall into a nat-ural sequence. We have, of course, part of our land in summerfallow. The first thin g in the spring we harrow the stubble land. We then go to the summer-fallow and sow it. We then come back to the stubble land that is to be sown that spring. As soon as the wild oats show above the ground we work it so as to kill them, either with the double disc, the Duckfoot, or by shallow plow-ing. It may be claimed that this leaves the seeding too late for wheat, but the wheat is generally sown on summerfallow. We have plenty of time to put in our oats and barley, which are

generally sown on stubble land.

"After the oats and barley are seeded and packed, we come to the stubble land which is to be summerfallowed during the season. This is shallow plowed and packed. It is then left until late June or July, when it is deep plowed and packed. Then the culti-vator is put over it sufficiently often during the rest of the season to keep the wild oats down. Chances are that if the wheat, which is generally sown on summerfallow the next season, will contain very few wild oats.

"If, during any of these operations, the wild oats have been left until they are, say, three inches high, the plow has to be used. The Duckfoot cultivator will simply go under the thick mats that have been formed; and they will drop back into position, right side up with care, and will go right on growing, especially if they have plenty of moisture. Of course, the objection has been raised that this greater of evaduating wild that this system of eradicating wild oats takes too much labor. It is all very well for you, Mr. Munro, some will say, you have plenty of horses. In answer to this I have only to say that 12 horses for this work and also for the work on our experimental plots. In all we have a full section of land, and we manage to get the work done. In districts where corn can be grown successfully if it were sown on summerfallow, you could get two good cracks in succession at the wild oats, which should put most of them out of

Grasses to Prevent Soil Drifting

Soil drifting has not given as much trouble at Rosthern as it has in some districts, but its effects are somewhat felt. Mr. Munro's advice in combatting it is to include the application of manure in the rotation, to leave the surface somewhat lumpy and to use grass in the rotation. Considerable work has been done on the farm with grasses. Timothy, Kentucky blue grass. grass in the rotation. Considerable work has been done on the farm with grasses. Timothy, Kentucky blue grass, Italian rye, English rye grass, meadow fesque, western rye and brome have all been tried out. Timothy, it has been found, has never yielded satisfactorily. The chief objection generally raised to brome grass is that it is hard to eradicate. It has been found at Rosthern, however, that it can be successfully eradicated by plowing shallow in May and by backsetting good and deep in July. In both operations the greatest care should be exercised to see that the sod is all turned over. Meadow fesque has been a promising hay crop in the plots, and Mr. Munro feels safe in recommending it as a field crop. Western rye grass, however, has given the best results of all the grasses tried. It is sown at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre, broadcast after the drill, but not immediately after. By deferring the grass seeding until a few days after the grain is put in, the field can be given a stroke with the harrows. It does not do, however, to leave the seeding too do, however, to leave the seeding too



Some of the Experimental Hodges at the Rosthern Experimental Station



Pay for 12-20 Horsepower and Get Full 15-25

E-B 12-20 Model AA

PUT the E-B 12-20, S. A. E. Rating, Model AA Tractor to work on your farm. Use it with the E-B 102 Tractor Plow. This is a combination that stands up to the hardest plowing with plenty of Power, Dependability, Economy, Ease of Handling, and E-B Service backed by capable, helpful dealers who know tractors.

SURPLUS POWER—because the 12-20 rating on the S. A. E. basis is the most conservative known, 25% extra power.

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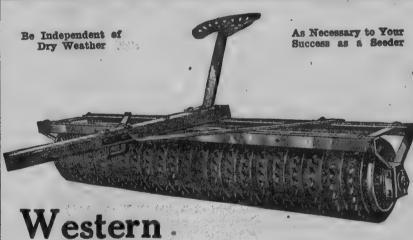
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102 Tractor Plow

E-B 102 Tractor Plow Turns More Acres Better With the Same Fuel

Easy to handle and easy to pull. Fewest repairs and adjustments. Land-side pressure carried on rear furrow wheel and E-B Quick Detachable Shares make furrows turn with less kerosene cost. Sharp-Share plowing readily done when shares are so quickly applied and removed. Sharp Shares keep channels of moisture circulation open—better soil conditions. Ask your E-B dealer for complete facts.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc., Regina, Sask. Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta.



Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher

This machine has many features which help to grow big crops. Every particle of moisture is preserved—the land prepared with the "Western" cannot blow. In fact, this machine will give your land a perfectly compressed surface and bring your land into such shape that the price of the machine is soon saved in the increased yield.

Write us for full information.

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Builders of the Famous Light-weight Cushman Farm Engine

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WINNIPEG

Light-weight
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Drill Features That Count

McCORMICK drills drop the seed in front of the disk bearing, where it goes directly to the bottom of the furrow before any dirt can fall in. The seed is securely planted at just the right depth to give it the best possible start.

The disks are held at uniform depth in hard and soft soil by front pressure springs, which give the disks a great range of motion, and prevent neck weight on the horses.

Whether the drill is working up hill or down, with the hopper full or almost empty, makes no difference—the slanting feed run openings force the seed to drop evenly. It cannot bunch or be crushed.

A McCormick drill gives you a better chance to harvest a bumper crop of high-grade grain. It is easy to buy. See the local dealer, who will show you all about furrow openers, feeds, bearings, and attachments, and will take your order for just the style and size you need. We will send you catalogues if you will send a card or letter to the nearest branch house listed below.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

Seed Potatoes

GRASSES, FODDERS, CORN, SPRING RYE, PEAS and other Farm Seeds. All Clean TESTED Seeds of High Germination.



WHY HAVE DRIFTING SOIL OR WIND-SWEFT CROPS? A windbreak of Cottonwood trees adjoining our nursery, taken October 10, 1918.

In the Stores this Season, Commission Seeds have been Raised to 10 cents and 20 cents per packet, but we are still able to offer our Reliable Choice Seeds in 5-cent and 10-cent packets. The war is over, prices are falling, and we aim to give our customers the highest value and to keep our prices moderate, with no profiteering.

We grow and offer all the Hardiest of Hardy Fruits, Apples, Crab Apples, Plums, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, Étc., the very fruits that are needed for the comfort and health of the western prairie home.

We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton & Son's Seeds in Sealed Packets.

WRITE FOR OUR 1919 CATALOG.

The Patmore Nursery Company SASKATOON, SASK. BRANDON, MAN.

A Bumper Crop

Will we have it in 1919?

I have talked to a considerable number of men who are of the opinion that we will harvest a bumper crop in 1919. These men point out that the per-acre-yield of the average farmer is largely governed by the amount of annual rainfall, and maintain that every fourth year we can depend upon a season of abundant rain during the growing season.

can depend upon a season of abundant rain during the growing season.

Some of these would-be prophets have data gathered throughout a period of 25 or more years. Others base their predictions on their own experiences extending over a lesser period of time. For instance, a large crop was harvested in 1907. This was followed by a lighter crop in 1908, a fair crop in 1909, a general drought in 1910 and another good crop followed in 1911. 1912-13 were very ordinary crop years, while in 1914 drought was general throughout the West. So bad were conditions that thousands of farmers were forced to look for government aid in order to obtain seed grain and the actual necessities of life. This was followed in 1915 by the largest crop the West ever produced, and the districts where the drought was most severe produced crops that were almost phenomenal. Followed 1916-1917 with average returns, and 1918, which was undoubtedly a freak year. Wind, spring frosts, drought, hail, rust, summer and fall frosts all contributed to making 1918 a crop year, that is without precedent in Western Agricultural history.

The average Western Canadian farmer is an optimist either by nature

The average Western Canadian farmer is an optimist either by nature or necessity. If his crop is hailed out he forgets about it and begins to prepare his land for the succeeding year. He may be frozen out, dried out, or have his crop ruined by rust. His disappointment may be keen, but notwithstanding he always has his mind on the future and expects to make up his losses out of next year's crop, and at the present time thousands of western farmers are wondering what 1919 may have

I have given considerable study to this matter, knowing full well that it is probably the one thing in which every farmer is most vitally interested. One thing is sure, the West has never begun seeding operations in the spring with moisture conditions more unfavorable than those that will exist in 1919. I received a letter from an Alberta farmer today in which the writer says, "Our soil is as dry as powder to a depth of two feet," and in many districts this condition prevails and moisture from melting snow or spring rains must be depended upon to germinate the

One of the peculiar conditions met with in the West is what are sometimes referred to as "freak farms," or "lucky farmers." In almost every district there is one farm that produces a profitable crop every year. Personally, I know of several such, and am convinced that the term "freak farm" is a misnomer, and that the methods employed are really responsible for results. Some men will reap a bumper crop in 1919, others will not have a profitable yield.

Recently I read a most unusual book, written by Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask. It is called "Profitable Grain Growing." In this book Mr. Wheeler, in his inimitable way, explains how bumper crops are produced in dry years. It is not a text book by any means, for it is much too vital and interesting to be classed as such. It is the kind of book you will sit up very late to read and at the same time I believe it will become the standard reference work on western agriculture. I have never before read a book that claimed my attention so completely and at the same time was so chuck full of practical information. T believe at the same time was so chuck full of practical information. I believe that had I personally had, in 1916, the information contained in this book it would have saved me \$2,000 that one year. I am sure that this unusual work of Mr. Wheeler's should be in every farm home in Western Canada. You should have a copy. I believe it will be worth \$1,000 in each to every person who raises 100 acres or more of wheat who will study it.

The methods, as explained in "Profitable Grain Growing" can be employed by any one, and will go far toward producing bumper crops, even in dry years. It is being distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide.

Up until the present time it was not possible to buy this book but so valuable do we believe it to be that we want you to examine it in your own home and after you have kept it for a whole week you can send us the money or return the book.

The price is \$3.00. We want every subscriber to secure a copy. So positive are we that once you see this book, you would not part with it for many times the amount of the purchase price, we will send it absolutely free of charge to any paid-in-advance subscriber.

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long after the grain is put in, as there is danger of the grass seed being robbed of moisture by the other crop. The grass seed is put on with a wheelbarrow seeder, after which the land is packed and harrowed. It does not do to harrow the land after the grass seed has begun to sprout. Incidentally, it might be mentioned here that Mr. Munro favors

harrowing growing grain that is not being used as a nurse crop. Some experimental work has been done in sowing Alfalfa in drills and cultivating between with the scuffler. It has been found that the operation does not take long, and that good crops of Alfalfa result. Experiments conducted with rows of different distances apart have shown that it is necessary to have them two feet or more apart. When they are less than this it is impossible to get in between them with the scuffler and as a consequence, the grass takes hold and crowds out the Alfalfa.

Experience With Roots

Turnips have been grown on the farm and fed to steers in the open. Under ordinary farm conditions in the west, however, Mr. Munro does not recommend growing turnips, notwithstanding the fact that they work in splendidly into a rotation, and are of high value as a succulent feed for cattle and sheep. Under ordinary circumstances of labor and housing, they are too expensive. Besides, the cattle they are fed to must be good ones to utilize them to best advantage. Hall's Westbury is one of the varieties that have given good results. Part of the labor difficulty is overcome on the Rosthern farm by topping the turning with the hoe and topping the turnips with the hoe and digging them with the potato digger, from which the vine separating attach-

from which the vine separating attachment has been detached. Mangels have been tried, but with indifferent results because the germination of the seed has been unsatisfactory.

This brought us to a discussion of the growing of root seed on the farm. "Prices of root seed have been extremely high these last few years and the germinating quality not always satisfactory," said Mr. Munro. "Since the war the supply of root seed from Europe has been cut off, and with prices that at present obtain it can be made a profitable side line in Canadian farming. I have tried growing turnip, carrot and cabbage seed with good results. Instructions for growing these seeds have been given out by the Central Experimental Farm, but unless a farmer has had experience in growing them it is not wise to attempt it on more than a small scale until he is familiar with a small scale until he is familiar with the details."

Potato Varieties and Yields

Experiments so far at Rosthern have gone to show that it is not very safe to dogmatize as to the best way in which to handle potatoes. One year, for instance, potatoes were planted at the following depths: six inches, four inches, two inches, and also four inches with four inches of loose soil bedeep with four inches of loose soil be-low the level at which the cuttings were placed. The yield was markedly in favor of the latter method of plant-ing. The following year, however, the same methods were used, but with very different results. The second season was cool, while the first season had been very hot. Indications are, however, that seed should not be planted too that seed should not be planted too deeply, as on a cold year they are kept practically in cold storage if this is done. In fact cuttings have been found in the fall which were practically intact. Wee McGregor and Early Ohio have consistently headed the list of varieties every year in point of quality. Early Ohio has headed the list for two years in point of yield. Irish Cob-bler has never headed the list, but on the other hand, has never been very low in yield. Wee McGregor, because of its shape, is a more marketable pota-to than either of the other two. It is also of good quality, and above Irish Cobbler in yield and on the average it has yielded better than Early Ohio.

The potato land is harrowed until the potatoes are well out of the ground. This keeps the soil at the surface loose to conserve moisture and gives the weeds a set back. When planted on the summerfallow and properly worked, the potato crop has been found to practically eliminate wild oats and almost every other weed. The recommendation is to plant potatoes four inches deep in summerfallow in sets of two eyes

each, 12 inches apart, in rows three feet apart.
The Use of the Packer

In Mr. Munro's opinion the sub-sur-face packer is the one to use after the plow, and the surface packer after the seeder. Under some circumstances, it may be inadvisable, he says, to follow the seeder with the packer. For inthe seeder with the packer. For instance, on the farm a year or so ago he had a summerfallow on which the sheep had been running. They left the soil quite firm. Later there was a good snowfall, followed by a good spring. As a result the seed was put right down to firm soil, and the use of the packer would have been superfluous. Following the plow with the sub-surface packer on summerfallow, leaves the surface of the soil so that it does not blow so badly. The sub-surface packer, should not be used after the seeder. seeder.

The grain is generally sown at the Rosthern station from two to three inches deep, as it is necessary to get to the moisture. The district is a rather dry one, and deep seeding is usually necessary. If plenty of moisture were present, Mr. Munro would not, however, advise sowing so deeply.—E. D. Col-

Desirable Characters in Grain

In any kind of grain yield is, and always will be, a desirable character, but in many localities the variety must primarily depend on other characters, such as drought resistance, early maturity and tightness of chaff, to give it value. Earliness exceeds yield in importance in all of the northern districts in Canada, and wherever it is a question of maturing grain before the time of frost.

Tightness of chaff in wheat is neceswherever high winds prevail at the time of ripening, as on our prairies. Varieties that have the ability to resist drought do not, as a rule, succeed where there is an abundance of mois-

High baking strength is absolutely essential wherever wheat is grown for export, but for domestic use a variety may be grown to advantage that has only moderate baking strength, if it

gives a high yield.

Thinness of hull in oats is a desirable character under all conditions. Hullessness in oats is only desirable for a few special purposes. The husk facili-tates the commercial handling of the grain and protects the kernel from

Beards on wheat and barley are most undesirable, but in the case of barley if has not as yet been possible to pro duce a beardless variety giving a yield that will equal the best of the bearded sorts. Awns in oats are unnecessary and are not in any way connected with yield.

The color of grain is most important, not that it has any intrinsic value, but because the market demands a certain color of kernel in wheat, oats and bar-ley. This demand has arisen from the association of a certain color with an outstanding variety such as the red color of the Red Fife and Marquis

color of the Red Fife and Marquis wheats, etc.

Enough has been said to show the fallacy of the idea that any variety of wheat or oats or barley is superior under all conditions to all other varieties. The truth is that every variety has its limitations, and it is up to the grower to procure a variety which possesses the characters that will enable it to thrive under his conditions.—Experimental Farms Note.

Recent Farmers' Mublications

"Re-cleaned Elevator Screenings."—Pamphlet No. 18 of the Dominion Experimental Farms; outlines what elevator screenings are, and gives results of experiments in feeding to fattening hogs, to growing pigs, dairy cattle and fattening lambs.—Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

lambs.—Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

"Fish Meal as a Livestock Food."
Pamphlet No. 17, Dominion Experimental Farms, gives results of experiments with this little-known animal food, which is used extensively in the old world.—Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

"Poultry Feed and Feeding," by George Robertson, assistant to the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, a valuable treatise on the feeding of poultry. Illustrated with cuts of feeding hoppers and troughs, drinking fountains, etc.—Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

"Dominion Experimental Farms' Report" for the year ending March 31, 1918. Gives synopsized reports of the results of all the experimental farms and stations.—Deminion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

The Everbearing Strawberry

Thrives under Western conditions and bears fresh delicious fruit from July to November

If there is any one thing edible that is more tempting than a dish piled high with fresh delicious strawberries well sweetened, it is a great thick, juicy strawberry shortcake like mother used to serve in large squares with rich, yellow cream. And strawberry preserves, you remember quite well, I am sure. It almost makes one homesick to think of it.

A few years ago a new variety of strawberry was introduced into Canada. It was called the Everbearing and has been thoroughly tried out during the past ten years. The opinion of all those who have grown the Everbearing is that it seems to be especially adapted for reproduction under Western conditions and can be successfully grown in any one of the three prairie

The Everbearing Strawberry is exactly what its name implies-The plants will begin to flower early in June, and keep right on flowering and maturing fruit until the blossoms are destroyed by the winter frost. If the first blossoms are destroyed by late frosts in the spring, within a few days another crop of flowers appear and in a few weeks'develop into the most tempting and delicious of strawberries.

On one plant of this variety can be found, from June until the late fall, the bud, the flower, the immature berry and red, ripe berries of large size and the most delicious flavor.

Think of it, a strawberry that bears fruit continuously, day after day, week after week, from July until frost comes. Such is the Everbearing Strawberry and this variety is especially adapted for reproduction in Western Canada.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, one of Manitoba's most successful fruit growers, says of the Everbearing Strawberry: "We have been growing the Everbearing Strawberry for the past ten years with excellent results. I have no hesitation in saying that they are better adapted to our conditions in Western Canada than the old June bearing variety. The Everbearing has the following advantages: A good crop of fruit the first season the plants are set out; also should a June frost kill the blossom, in two weeks there will be plenty more to take the place of the damaged blossoms; the fruit of the Everbearing variety is of better quality and there is the advantage of having fresh strawberries up to the first of October.'

Mr. W. J. Bougen, another successful fruit grower says of the Everbearing: "It is of superb quality, very prolific and when it freezes up is full of fruits and flowers in all stages of development. It is the safest bet today for Horticulture in Manitoba and you cannot recommend it too highly."

No matter if you have previously failed in your attempt to raise strawberries, you can have fresh, delicious berries for your table every day this summer if you will secure hardy plants of the Everbearing variety. And remember, you don't really know how good strawberries can be until you have tasted a heaping full dish of Everbearing Strawberries gathered fresh from your own garden while the dew is still on the vines. You will know this this summer if you secure a few Everbearing plants now. This variety is being offered by some of the Western Nurseries at from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per 100 plants. We have been successful in securing a limited number of the Everbearing plants from The Prairie Nurseries Limited. These plants have been produced in their nurseries at Estevan, Sask., which insures their being acclimated and best for reproduction in the West. We believe you will have no difficulty in producing an abundance of the very choicest of strawberries if you will secure some of these plants. We believe we have discovered an exceptionally good thing and as has always been our policy we desire to give our readers the benefit. You will be rewarded a hundred times over for the little effert you will bave to make to secure these plants in the many many treats of juicy red bernes these plants will produce for your table all through the summer.

Do not put off sending in your order. Be sure of securing some of these plants by writing us TODAY.

Send us \$1.50 for one new one-year subscription, or \$3.00 for one renewal subscription for three years, and we will send you postpaid 20 of these hardy Everbearing plants that will produce the most delicious fruit all summer long. For every new one-year subscription at \$1.50, 20 plants; every three-year renewal at \$3.00, 20 plants; for every new three-year subscription at \$3.00, 40 plants, and there is no limit to the number of plants you can secure at the above rates.

Get 80 or 100 of these and you will have an abundance of strawberries this summer. Send in subscriptions for three or four of your neighbors who are not now Guide readers, TODAY. Do not delay, do not put it off. Make sure of the number of plants you would like to have by writing down the names and addresses of the subscribers right NOW. Phone your neighbors that you are sending in their subscriptions to get strawberry plants, invite them to a strawberry dinner for next summer, and mail your order the first time you are in town.

Remember those heaping full dishes of strawberries? Those great thick juicy shortcakes? They will be yours if you do this NOW.

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

Great Wheat

Thousands of acres fall plowed, spring plowed, and stubble cultivated will be seeded this spring to Wheat. The question of variety is of great importance...

Dr. Saunders' Early Red Fife

has special claims, as it grows a good length of straw and usually gives a higher yield and better sample than "Marquis" on this kind of cultivation. It should also be tried on the drier and lighter lands, and in districts where the rainfall is light.

IT IS AS EARLY AS "MARQUIS"

Mr. Charles H. Smith, of Yorkton, Sask. has been growing and testing varieties for some time to find the one most suitable for his district. His report, as published in the Yorkton Times, concludes as follows: "On rubbing out 100 heads of each variety of average length, the heads measuring 3½ inches from the underside of the lowest kernel to the tip of the head, the product of the "Marquis" heads weighed 3½ ounces, and the product of the "Fife" heads weighed 4½ ounces. The "Fife" has much the larger kernel and of true "Red Fife" form and color.

A customer who recently received a shipment from us, writes: "A most beautiful sample, like the good old wheat we used to grow."

wheat we used to grow.

Our Stock is the genuine, original strain from Dr. Saunders'. The berry is the largest and finest known.

SAMPLE FREE ON REQUEST.

Head of 'Early Red Fife' Wheat, from a photograph kindly loaned by Dr. Saunders.

Lot A.—Finest sample, pure and clean. Two bushels, \$8.00; Ten bushels, \$39.00.

Lot B.—Pure, clean and high germination, but sample not as fine as "Lot A." Two bushels, \$7.00; 10 bushels, \$34.00. Finest Cotton Bags additional at 65 cents

Brome and Western Rye Grass

Both true perennials of hardiest nature.

BROME.—There is nothing like Brome to put fibre in the land and prevent soil blowing. Land ruined by drifting has been renewed by Brome and is producing grain today equal to the best districts. A splendid Hay and Pasture plant. Price:—

Lot A.—"Lion" Brand, 20 lbs., \$6.40; 100 lbs., \$31.00. Lot B.—Extra Choice Selected, 20 lbs., \$5.40; 100 lbs., \$26.00. Large Sacks extra at 75 cents Each.

WESTERN RYE.—The famous bunch-grass of the bunch-grass ranges of the Canadian West. None of the cultivated grasses excel it for growing under dry conditions.

Lot A.—"'Lion" Brand, 20 lbs., \$5.40; 100 lbs., \$28.00. Lot B.—Extra Choice Selected, 20 lbs., \$4.80; 100 lbs., \$28.00. Large Sacks extra at 75 cents Each.

Send in your name for a copy of our 1919 Seed Catalogue

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited 221 Market Street, Winnipeg, Man.

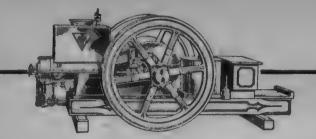
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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

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Ask Any Alpha User

So much confidence have we in the fine service that Alpha Engine users are getting that we say "Ask any Alpha user."

We know the Alpha is honestly built, and so do the users. We know it is dependable, and so do they. Every user knows how simple it is no electric batteries or complicated attachments. And every user knows what a work and time saver it is.

Write today for our gue engine book

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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MONTREAL

PETERBORO.

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER





Carburetion and Carburetors

Some of the Commonest Types of Carburetors, their Merits and Defects-By Ino. J. Wright

Norder to burn any fuel in an internal cumbustion engine, it must be thoroughly mixed with sufficient air to form an explosive mixture. Not only must the fuel be mixed with air, but a portion of it at least must be vaporized before it can be ignited. Licely fuel or aven parts were not a superior of the superior of th mited. Liquid fuel or even pure vapor will not burn. Combustion can only take place when the chemical elements of the fuel and air are combined in the proper proportions.

The amount of air required depends on the character of the fuel used, and to some extent on the atmospheric con-

The proper mixing of the fuel and air should take place in the carburetor. This is rather an exacting process. The variation in the quality of the mixture must be confined within indefinite limits

like satisfac tory results are to be obtained from the en-TO ENGINE gine. A correct proportion of air and fuel produces a gas readily ignited, and of which the combustion is yery rapid; Pig. 13. Simplest Form developing the greatest power available from

available from
the energy contained in the fuel.
The process of carburetion is more
readily understood if we consider the
means by which it is accomplished.
With a few exceptions mordern carburetors are of the nozzle-spraying type,
in which the liquid fuel is broken up
into a state of extremely fine spray
or mist, by the suction of the piston.
This spray is then vaporized or gasified
by the heat drawn from the surrounding intake air, which is drawn through
the carburetor and into the cylinder
on the suction stroke. on the suction streke.

Carburetors used on automobiles and variable speed engines vary in detail from those used on stationary or portable engines due principally to matter of speed. A stationary engine runs at a constant speed, which makes adjust-ment to obtain a uniform mixture comment to obtain a uniform mixture comparatively easy, while with a variable speed engine, working through a wide range of speeds and loads, it is more difficult to maintain a correct mixture at all points in the range, owing to the proportion of fuel and air not remaining constant.

The difference in fuel and air adjustments for varying of speeds marks

justments for varying of speeds marks the principle difference between the carburetors used on constant and variable speed engines. While there are various types of carburetors and although the construction varies, the

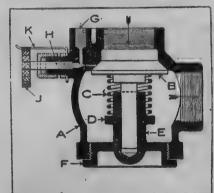


Fig. 14. Mixing Valve for use with Gasoline Engine, showing Air Inlet-valve and Gasoline Needle-valve Regulation.

principal parts are for the same pur

Minera

All devices that will mix air and liquid fuel in proper proportions to form a combustible mixture may be called carburetors. However, this gen-eral class is divided into two distinct types of carburetors, the simplest of these is termed a mixer and its principle of operation is very easily understood. A mixer of this form is shown at Fig. 13. It consists of a nozzle A, the opening of which may be regulated by the needle valve B. The level of the fuel in the passage C is maintained slightly helps, the C is maintained slightly below the nozzle opening by the means of a pump and an overflow, which returns the surplus fuel to the main supply tank

surplus fuel to the main supply tank again.

When the piston moves outward on its siction stroke atmospheric pressure causes air to rush up through the opening D and around the nozzle, spraying the fuel into the moving air current in a fine mist or spray. As all the air which enters the cylinder must pass through the mixer, and since it is small in comparison with the bore of the cylinder, the velocity of the air the cylinder, the velocity of the air is quite high as it passes around the nozzle. It is this velocity of the air that is depended upon to lift the fuel in the nozzle. The higher the velocity of the current of air past the nozzle the greater will be the pumping effect and the greater will be the amount of fuel drawn into the cylinder. On the and the greater will be the amount of fuel drawn into the cylinder. On the other hand, if the velocity of the air is decreased, the quantity of fuel will also be decreased. Since the velocity of the air is governed by the speed of the piston, it is readily apparent how a mixer of this type will not deliver a uniform mixture at widely varying engine speeds. It will be noted that there are no moving parts in connection with this device.

Another mixing value, but somewhat

Another mixing value, but somewhat more complex, is represented by Fig. 14. The body A is in the shape of an elbow, having a valve seat in its in-

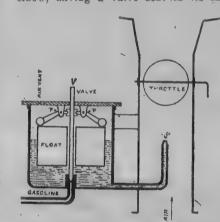


Fig. 15.—Elements of a Float-feed Carburetor.

terior, a mushroom valve B seats against the body, separating the device into two parts, as the valve head is normally held in contact with the valve seat by means of the coil spring C. The fuel supply is led through the opening C, which communicates with a small spray passage opening under the valve seat, through which the fuel flows. The ara of this passage can be regulated by means of the needle valve H. The passage is normally kept closed by the head of the mushroom valve. The device is attached to the engine at the opening near to B. The upper opening having free access to the air which follows the course indicated by the

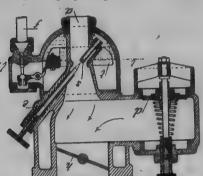
when the piston draws in a charge of air the air valve opens, and at the same time uncovers the fuel spray passage and a fine stream of fuel mixes with the incoming air current as it passes on its way into the cylinder. As soon as the inlet valve of the cylinder closes the small air valve of the mixing device is returned to its seat by the coil spring and both air and fuel passages are shut off simultaneously. As this type of mixer is used with a gravity feed, it differs from that shown by Fig. 13 in that the fuel supply is not always at the same level, consequently the pressure in the spray passage is not constant, resulting in a variation of the amount of fuel delivered from the spray passage, in pro-portion to the height of the fuel in the

fuel tanks. This necessitates that the needle valve be changed to compensate for the varying conditions.

Float Feed Carburetors

Mixers of the simple form have disadvantages of the simple form have disadvantages of some moment, the main defect being that they are somewhat erratic in action, and that the mixture cannot be so well regulated as when float feed carburetors are used. While they give good results with a fair grade of gasoline, they do not carburate the lower grades of fuel properly.

properly.
All of the earburetors used on automobiles, many of those used on trac-tors and some that are used on station-ary engines are of the float-feed automatic type. They are spray carburetors insofar as projecting the fuel directly



7. 16.—Carburetor with Auxiliary Intake and Main Intake Constructed Around Nossle.

into the ingoing current of air is con-cerned, but they differ from the mixers already described in these particulars: already described in these particulars: they maintain a fairly uniform pressure head of fuel by not permitting it to raise above a certain level in the float chamber and they undertake to regulate the quality of the mixture at different speeds of the engine and under a wide range of conditions by maintaining the same or practically the same degree of vacuum around the point of the spray nozzle.

The means by which a constant fuel level is maintained is shown by Fig. 15. In this, the principle of mixing the fuel is the same as in the simpler mixing devices, but the method of fuel supply is different. It consists of two parts, a float chamber and a mixing chamber. The fuel nozzle is connected with the float chamber in such a manner that the level of the liquid in the float chamber is kent nearly equal to ner that the level of the liquid in the float chamber is kept nearly equal to the height of the spray nozzle. This is accomplished by means of the float acting on the valve stem V, through the weighted levers pivoted at P, and fitting into the grooved collar secured to the valve stem. When the fuel level falls in the float chamber the float also falls, allowing the weights on the ends of the levers to drop and lift the valve thus admitting more fuel. When the float rises it lifts the levers and forces the valve to its seat stopping the flow the valve to its seat stopping the flow from the tank when it reaches a pre-determined level in the float chamber. This is known as the side-float type of carburetor. There are several different

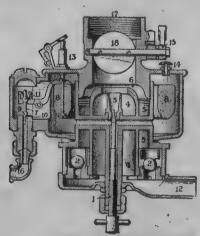
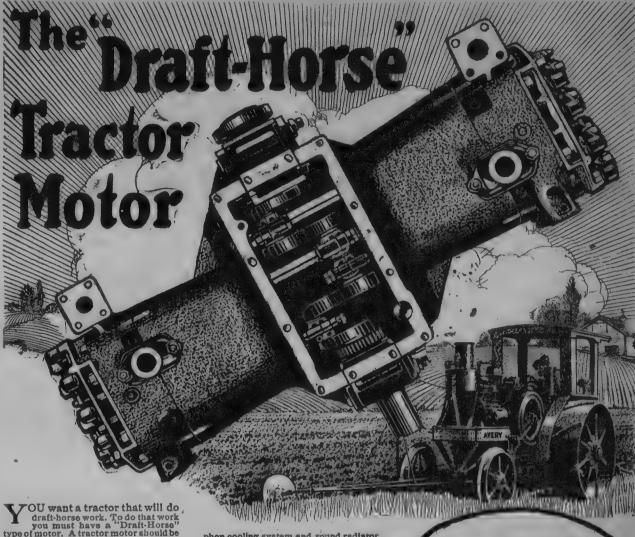


Fig. 17.—Auxiliary Air Admitted through a Number of Openings Controlled by Balls.

float mechanisms in general use. They all serve the purpose of keeping the fuel at the proper height in the float

chamber.

While this type of carburetor provides the advantages of a constant fuel level, it has the same defects as the



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with a variable speed engine. The reason for this is readily understood when we consider the fact that the velocity of the air passing through the carburetor depends on the speed of the engine. When the engine is running fast the speed of the air through the carburetor is much creater than when carburetor is much greater than when the engine is running slow.

The greater the speed of the air cur-rent the more fuel will be drawn out

rent the more fuel will be distinct of the spray nozzle, and the adjustment of the fuel flow that will give a correct mixture at a low speed will give an mixture at a low speed will give an over-rich mixture when the air current

moves at a higher speed.

In order to rectify this objectionable In order to rectify this objectionable feature an automatic auxiliary air valve is employed as shown at D in Fig. 16. In this type of carburetor the nozzle S is mounted concentric with the float chamber, that is the mixing chamber passes through the centre of the carburetor, while the bowl in which a circular float is contained, surrounds the mixing chamber. The main air the mixing chamber. The main air entry may be constricted around the spray nozzle in order to obtain sufficient speed to insure positive suction of the fuel at low engine speeds. At high speeds when the mixture would be too

which lifts the level of the fuel in the spray nozzle, causing numerous fine jets of fuel to be projected into the rapidly moving column of air. The greater the engine speed the higher the fuel raises, thus bringing more jets into operation with the result that more fuel is used, but the proportion is correctly adjusted to the quantity of the air passing through the carburetor.

Heat Required to Vaporize Fuel

There are several different views as to what effect the action of the carburetor has on the fuel. Some authorities claim that a carburetor vaporizes the fuel. But fuel cannot be vaporized unless heat is applied or produced. It is quite possible to vaporize fuel without the use of a carburetor of any kind. While only a small amount of fuel is required to vaporize the higher grades of gasoline, nevertheless heat is required as gasoline will vaporize at or-dinary temperatures it is obvious that the heat is supplied from the surround-

ing air.
Fuel is sometimes vaporized in the carburetor by the application of artificial heat, however, for obtaining the maximum energy from a given quantity of fuel it is poor practice to vaporize

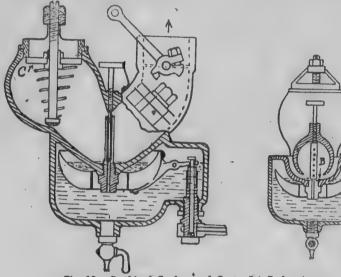


Fig. 18.—Combined Surface and Spray Jet Carburetor.

rich in the simple form of carburetor the auxiliary air valve opens and admits air to keep the mixture uniform.

Another automatic float feed carburetor having the concentric type of float is represented by Fig. 17. The action of this carburetor is somewhat different from that already described. different from that already described. The auxiliary air is admitted through a number of different sized openings controlled by the balls (two), which are of varying weight, the lighter ones are raised from their seats first under the influence of light suction, the heavier ones follow in order as the speed of the privile and the air velocity increases. engine and the air velocity increases. This carburetor differs from that shown Ins carburetor differs from that shown in Fig. 16, also in that all the air enters through the one opening 12, whether it passes through the mixing chamber or the auxiliary air passages.

The concentric float chamber feature insures a constant level of fuel at the passes.

When the nozzle is to one side of the float chamber as in Fig. 15, side of the float chamber as in Fig. 15, the carburetor may tilt, as is possible when a tractor is operating on a side hill or climbing or descending a grade. If the float chamber is higher than the nozzle the carburetor will flood. If the conditions are reversed the fuel in the spray nozzle will not be high enough and the mixture will be deficient in fuel. With the spray nozzle occupain fuel. With the spray nozzle occuping a central position in the carburetor no reasonable amount of tilting will effect the fuel level at that point, and a mixture of constant proportions can attained under abnormal as well as normal operation conditions.

as normal operation conditions.

A carburetor using a different principle to carburate the fuel from any of those already described is outlined in Fig. 18. This is known as a combined surface and spray jet carburetor. At slow engine speeds it is a surface carburetor. Air enters through the primary air ports at A (right-hand figure), and becomes mixed with the fuel by passing over its surface at B. When the engine comes up to speed the auxiliary engine comes up to speed the auxiliary air valve C (left-hand view), is opened and air rushes through the auxiliary air-intake causing suction at the nozzle

the fuel in the carburetor. It is from the expansion of the fuel that the de-sired power is derived; if we expand the fuel to a certain degree before it enters the cylinder the loss in power will be in proportion to the degree of expan-sion which takes place outside the cylinder. One method of applying heat is to draw hot air through the carburetor from around the exhaust manifold. Another method is to surround the fuel chamber with a hot-air jacket connected to the exhaust pipe, so that a portion of the exhaust gases pass through the jacket. Where it is necessary to apply artificial heat it should not be carried beyond the point necessary to vaporize the fuel to form a combustible mixture.

Kerosene Carburetors

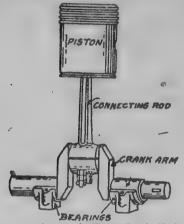
The majority of kerosene-burning engines apply heat to aid in vaporizing the fuel, although there are some kerosene engines which do not use any heat after the cylinders have reached the normal working temperature. Owing to the fact that kerosene does not vaporize very much below the boiling point of water it requires different treatment from gasoline in order to obtain all the available energy. It is found necessary to introduce a quantity of water into the mixture of most kerosene engines, although there are a few engines of low compression and small bore in which water is not used. The purpose of the water is to prevent pre-ignition of the charge which is caused by carbon deposits in the cylinder becoming incandescent, or by spontaneous combustion in engines having a high compression.

There are several essential features which should be embodied in the construction of a carburetor if it is going to prove efficient, at the same time it should be simple, having few parts to get out of order. It must provide the proper mixture of fuel and air and provide that mixture at all speeds and loads. It should have means of adjustment to meet changes of conditions. justment to meet changes of conditions, yet it should not be too sensitive to changes in atmospheric conditions.

Cylinder Arrangement and Engine Balance

HE number and arrangement of the cylinders of the different types of gas engines in general use vary to a great extent, this is especially so regarding the tractor, as the majority of stationery and portable engines are of the single-cylinder type.

In each type are found inherent features and operating conditions which do not exist in the other types. This is particularly true concerning the bal-



-Single Throw Crank Shaft. *Pig. 19,~

ance which obtains in the different ance which obtains in the different types. There are two forces which affect the balance of every type of engine, the balance of the moving parts and the explosive force of the combustion acting as it does only during the part of the cycle in which power is developed. In order to understand how this applies to the different types of engines, it is necessary to follow the different events as they occur in each type according to the cylinder arrangement.

Single-Cylinder Engine

Single-Cylinder Engine
As explained in Article 1, the singlecylinder four-cycle engine produces
power only on one stroke in four, the
order of the different events is here
shown as they occur, starting with
the crank on inner centre at the becynning of the power stroke.

the crank on inner centre at the beginning of the power stroke.

Stroke 1—POWER

Stroke 2—Exhaust

Stroke 3—Intake

Stroke 4—Compression

The crank-shaft which is used with
this type of engine is shown at Fig. 19.

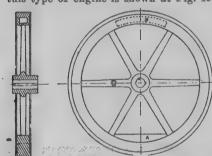


Fig. 20.—Fly-wheel Counterweighted or Cored to Secure Mechanical Balance.

Because the weight of the crank is all to one side it is necessary to use balance weights attached to the crank-shaft or in the balance wheel, in order shaft or in the balance wheel, in order to secure mechanical balance. This, however, is never fully realized, and all single-cylinder engines operate with considerable vibration, due to lack of both power and mechanical balance. Fig. 20 represents a single-cylinder engine fly-wheel showing how weight is added at A, or how wheel is cored out at B, in an attempt to secure mechanat B, in an attempt to secure mechanical balance.

Twin-Cylinder-Opposed Cranks

this type the pistons are always at opposite ends of the cylinders. When piston No. 1 is at the inner end of a stroke, piston No. 2 is at the outer end of a stroke. If the crank-shaft is revolved; No. 1 is eoming out of its cylinder, while No. 2 enters the other cylinder. When piston No. 1 moves outward it must be either on the intake ward it must be either on the intake stroke or power stroke, as these are the events which take place when a piston is travelling outward, at the same time piston No. 2 is on either compression stroke or exhaust stroke. If we suppose No. 1 is on power stroke and No. 2 is on compression, the following will be the order of events, as they occur in each explinator.

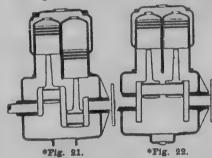
lowing will be the order or they occur in each cylinder:—

Cylinder No. 1 Cylinder No. 2

Stroke 1—POWER Compression

Exhaust POWER Stroke 3—Intake Exhaust
Stroke 4—Compression Intake
From this it can readily be seen that

power is delivered from No. 1 on the power is delivered from No. I on the first stroke of the engine and from No. I on the first stroke of the engine and from No. I on the second stroke, the third and fourth strokes are idle strokes, or strokes from which no power is derived. The engine produces power on the first and second strokes, while the last two are both idle strokes, thus we have both power strokes in one we have both power strokes in one revolution of the crank-shaft, which is not an equal distribution of the power and results in poor power balance, while power balance is not obtained,



there is good mechanical balance, the cranks being "opposed" and all moving parts, such as pistons and valve push rods, reciprocate, piston No. 1 moving out while piston No. 2 is moving in. However, this does not compensate for the absence of power balance.

Twin Cylinder—Twin Cranks

The arrangement of the cylinders in
the twin-cylinder engine with twin
cranks is the same as that shown in
Fig. 21, but instead of there being one crank on each side of the crank-shaft, both cranks are on the same side, as in the single-cylinder engine. Fig. 22 represents the arrangement of the cyrepresents the arrangement of the cylinders and cranks in a twin-cylinder engine with twin cranks, because both cranks are on the same side of the crank-shaft, both pistons will travel into and out of their cylinders at the same time and will always be at the same point of a stroke together. When the piston is moving outward on power one piston is moving outward on power stroke, at the same time the other one suroke, at the same time the other one is moving outward on intake stroke. Supposing No. 1 piston is on power while No. 2 is on intake, the following will be the order of events:

Cylinder No. 1 Cylinder No. 2

Stroke 1 POWER Thatke

Stroke 1—POWER Stroke 2—Exhaust Intake Compression Stroke 3-Intake POWER Stroke 4—Compression Exhaust

In this we get a power stroke from piston No. 1, then an idle stroke, then a power stroke from piston and cylinder No. 2, then another idle stroke. This gives good power balance, since there is no equal distribution of the This type of engine has two cylinders alongside of one another, usually cast "en bloc," although they are sometimes separate. The two cranks are on the opposite sides of the crank-shaft, as shown at Fig. 21, which remaining the state of the crank-shaft, as shown at Fig. 21, which remaining the state of the crank-shaft, as shown at Fig. 21, which remaining the state of the crank-shaft, as shown at Fig. 21, which remaining the state of the power strokes, however mechanical balance is lacking and it is necessary to add heavy weights to secure as perfect a mechanical balance as possible and reduce vibration to shaft, as shown at Fig. 21, which reminimum. Fig. 23 represents the style sults in a balanced crank-shaft. In Continued on Page 56

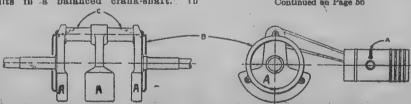
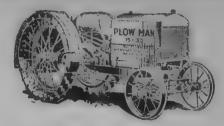


Fig. 25.—Showing How Mechanical Balance is Secured by Adding Weights. (A).

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A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will era 'icate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man.

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION FOR hire for season of 1919, under the Federal Assistance Scheme, by the Streamstown Horse Breeders' Club. Apply, giving full particulars to E. J. Thomson, Secretary, Kitscoty, Alta. 8-3

CLYDESDALES—WESTERN SPRIG, BY Gay Sprig, six years old. Grade A. Sure foal getter. Also some marcs, fillies and young horses. Prices right. John Perrie, Treherne, 8-2

WANTED—YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLION for 1919, under the Federal Assistance plan, by the Wheatlands Breeding Club. Apply, giving particulars, J. D. Poston, Secretary, Mortlach, Sask.

SELLING—CAR WORK HORSES, FROM FOUR to eight years, weight from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. Price \$150 to \$200 each. Also two drivers, 1,150 lbs. Hans Nysetvold, Secretary Roros U.F.A., Chauvin, Alta.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIX years old; sure foal getter; healthy as a trout; winner at Guelph, London, Stratford, Saskatoon; diploma and sweepstakes to his credit. Thomas Johnston, Ardath, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDES. ROYAL George, five years old, good stock horse and very sure foal getter. "Prince Harold," rising three. Both Al horses. Will deal for stock or land. Amos Switzer, Strathelsir, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, BLACK, rising four, ton weight. This stallion got first prize and championship at Weyburn fair, 1918. John Nichol, Goodwater, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDE STALLION,
"Lord Sunday," No. 11722. Sire, "Hiawatha;"
dam, "Lady Monday," 20224, by "Baron's
Pride," 9122. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—Stallions sold on liberal terms; mares offered for cash only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, 2tf

SELLING—ONE BLACK REG. PERCHERON stallion. Four years in district reason for selling. Apply, Ledingham Bros., Colgate, Sask.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion and eight pure-bred Clydesdale mares. Price for the lot \$5,500. J. D. Bird, Hanley, Sask. 6-3

PERCHERON STALLION, RISING THREE years, a quality colt; also one rising two years. W. R. Barker. Deloraine, Man. 6-3

FOR SALE—IMPORTED GREY PERCHERON stallion, or exchange for young work horses or cattle. Jas. Stewart. Starbuck, Man. 6-10

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIVE years old, weight about 1,800. Cheap for cash. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 7-3

SELLING—A BARON'S PRIDE STALLION.
Price reasonable. Apply, Walter Simpson,
Brownlee, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—THREE EXTRA CHOICE REGIS-tered Shire stallions, sure getters. James Whitfield, Somerset, Manitoba. 7-3

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and filles for sale.

FOR SALE—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE winning black Percheron stallon R. Thomas, Grandora, Sask 49-18

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HORSES (continued)

PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND mares for sale. Louis Nachtegaels, Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17 BREEDERS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING, 50 cents. Stallion service books, 35 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion, "Baron Bellboy," 14014, six years old Thos. E. Hamilton, Wawoto, Sask. 5-4

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS SALE OR HIRE. Berkshire sows, bred, for sale. Jos. Jickling, Capman, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion Voucher's Best, (Imp.), rising twelve years. D. McLennan, Greenway, Man. 8-3 SUFFOLK STALLIONS, FROM BEST IM-ported blood. S. Pearse, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-13

CATTLE

SELLING—A SPLENDID 18-MONTHS HEREford bull at \$300, "Ethelwood's Walten," 33357.
This is a thick set, short-legged bull and promises
to make a fine animal. Also have some sevenmonths bull calves. Come and see my herd.
Geo. de K. Lumb, Ethelwood Farm, Cartwright,
Man. 6-3

FOUR PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES
for sale, from heavy producers. Sire is a highlybred bull out of May Echo Keyes, sister to
May Echo Sylvia, the 41-pound cow and dam
of the \$100,000 bull. All are good individuals,
from one to four months old. Neil Wilson,
Heaslip, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskstoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

RED POLLS—THE DUAL-PURPOSE BREED, unexcelled for either milk or beef, early maturing, docile and uniform in color and shape. Ideal breed for the farmer. Have good young breeding stock for sale. Fort Comfort Ranch, Gladmar, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE. FOR SALE—YOUNG bulls and a few young cows in calf to "Ronald Fairfax," 21511, and "Baron of Arcola," 24604.
C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, sired by Bonnie Brac 62nd, full brother Canadian National grand champion three successive years. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS; COWS AND, heifers in calf to Mountain Bard, imported Also a particularly fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels from imported stock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 7tf

POLLED HEREFORD BULL, PETITION 6th, 23126, born April 5, 1916. Will be entered Brandon bull sale, March. Parties wishing the best better look him over. W. Macdonald, Manson, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED ROAN SHORTHORN bull, low down beef type, 18 months old. Sire, M.A.C. Augusta Star; dam, a Meteor's choice cow. Apply, Gordon T. Clarke, Belmont Ranch, Laurier, Man.

CATTLE (continued)

BELLING—BULLS; TWO SHORTHORNS, AGES about 24 and 18 months; good quality; red. Also one yearling Holatein. Write or phone H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 5-2

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND BULLS. HEIF-crs rising 1-2-3 years old. Rallroad fare returned to purchasers. Prices right. J. T. Bateman & Sons, Wolseley, Sask. 6-3

STOCK FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABER-deen-Angus calves, about 8 months old. Prices reasonable. Write D. M. Kean & Sons, Orillia, Ont. 7-4

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, CALVED Christmas, 1917, "De Kol" strain; extra quality; good order; \$125. Everett MacNutt, Saitcoats, Sask.

SEVEN INTENSELY BRED JERSEY BULLS, bred for exhibition and production. Pedigrees and prices on application. W. J. Williamson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, two years old. Frank Tomes, Plumas. Manitoba.

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED FOR SAL from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace High River, Alta. 49t

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—BULLS AND heifers closely related to imported stock. W. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 8-3

SELLING-TEN SHORTHORN BULLS; INcluding stock bull. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE.
Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn.
Bulls for
sale.
42tf

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. SANDY LAKE Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alberta. 8-3

FOR SALE—FEW GOOD HEREFORD BULLS around a year old. Apply, Thos. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 6-8

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, BORN MAY 4, 1918. Price \$70. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 6-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls. Wm. S. Gibson, Roland, Manitoba. 6-8

SELLING — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Heifers, (DeKols), 7 to 24 months old. Prices attractive. Edward Harmer, Evansburgh. Al-berta.

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, 3 YEARS old, guaranteed in every respect. Will sell cheaper now than in the spring. W. Crozler, Beaubier Hotel, Brandon, Man. 8-2

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS MALES
(June calves), low set, sturdy fellows, \$150 cach.
Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 8-9

BROOKSIDE FARM SHORTHORNS. FOR sale—Young bulls. Prices \$125 to \$200. D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE--STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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With hundreds of the best breeders in Western Canada, The Guide has demonstrated its ability to produce sales from classified ads. After all this is the important thing—can the ads. sell the stuff? The following letters, selected from many received during the past few weeks, will give the answer for The Guide.

CAUSE

These were the ads. they ran-REGISTERED SHORTHORN COW AND heifer calf, calf 4 months, \$135.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED OXFORD Down rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

EFFECT

These were the results they got-Nov. 23, 1918.—The ad. was so successful that the cow and calf were sold by telephone immediately the buyer got his mail.

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL pigs, good ones, \$35 each. B. B. McLaren. Clearwater, Man.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Please take ad. out. I could have sold five times the amount of boars if I had them.

REMEMBER IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

Your instructions should reach us Wednesday of the week preceding that you wish your ad. run. The rate is economical—7 cents a word—payable in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

SWINE

BRED SOWS--REGISTERED DUROC Jerseys, from our large prize herd. Have the classicat and cleanest types of young sows this season that we have ever offered. Lots of imported blood of well-known lines of breeding For full particulars write J. W. Bailey & Son, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS FOR SALE at 20c per cwt. To farrow in April and May Papers furnished with each animal. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. C. W. McLaren. Clearwater, Man. 8-3

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—ONE BOAR, rising three years old, four sows, eight months old Apply to Albert Middleton, Box 343, Regina.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC sows, safe in pig. \$35.00 and \$45.00; also one registered boar, \$40.00. Anderson & Fenton. Venn, Sask

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC sows, safe in pig. \$35.00 and \$45.00; also one registered boar, \$40.00. Anderson & Fenton, Venn, Bask.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE, I LIKE-BRED Yorkshire boar, farrowed March, 1916. Apply to James Kerr, Indian Head, Sask. 7-3

GOOD REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS 19 months old, \$50 for quick sale. Weight about 300. Chas. Scott, Kineaid, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES quality guaranteed. H. A. Malcolm, innisfail. Alta. 6-5

SELLING—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, 10 months old, \$10. Joshua Wake, Borden, Sask. 3-3

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

200 YOUNG SHEEP, LAMBS COME MAY first, \$15 to \$20. Three Shropshire rams Vermilion or Wainwright stations. Phone or write. Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta. 7-5

125 HEAD SHEEP AND EWE LAMBS, SHROP-shire and Suffolk Down. Must be sold—leaving farm. H. Clausen, Caron, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE 32-INCH FEMALE RUSSIAN hound, untrained, all white except ears, age 16 months, not registered, \$55. One 27-inch female Russian hound, mostly white, untrained, two and half years, raised 5 pups last fall, not registered, \$40. One male, 18 months, helped kill six wolves, rough coated, fast, part stag, \$45. One Kentucky fox hound, female, 5 years, \$20. Do not sell on trial or ship C.O.D. Wanted—One registered grey hound, male, 30 inches or over, not over three years. W.C. Davis, Springside, Sask.

WANTED—GOOD WATCH DOG, ABOUT A year old. Harry French, Bethune, Sask.

HAY AND FEED OATS

SELLING—CHOICE SLOUGH HAY, \$16.50 ton. 7 cars good slough hay, \$14.00 ton; and 20 tons—5 of chaice slough, 6 frozen some, and 0 tons baled green feed straw. The lot \$205, f.o.b. Invermay station. Secretary-treasurer, Invermay Grain Growers' Assn. Ltd., Invermay, Sask.

GOOD PRAIRIE WOOL HAY, \$17.50 PER ton; frosted prairie wool, \$14 per ton. \$30 per car deposit with order. Send application signed for free freight certificates to J. S. Palmer, Artland, Sask.

QUANTITY OF CHOICE SLOUGH HAY. \$20 per ton, f.o.b. cars Clair, Sask. H. J. Falloon, Ponass Lake, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—CAR FEED OATS. SAMPLE AND price on request. Apply J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. SELLING—60 TONS GOOD UPLAND PRAIRIE hay, baled, \$16, f.o.b. Handel, Sask. Nick

FOR SALE—300 TONS CHOICE UPLAND hay, \$15 per ton; ready for shipment. Max Drab, Wilkie, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 TONS OF GREEN wheat bundles. A. J. Kepples, Duhamel, Alta. WANTED—CAR OF FEED OATS. J. RICH-ardson, Dunblane, Sask. 7-4

POTATOES

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS OR others wanting seed potatoes should write us for special prices in carload lots or quantities of 50 bushels or more. Our seed potatoes grown in this district do exceptionally well in Saskatchewan soils. We offer Bovees, Ohios, Crown Jewel, Six Weeks, Wee McGregor and other standard varieties. Write, The Patmore Nursery Company, Brandon, Manitoba. 6-4

POTATOES—EMPIRE STATE, \$2.00 PER bushel, bags included. Have grown these four years and find them the best yielder of any variety yet grown. Quality excellent. H. W. Harvey, Rapid City, Man.

FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS POTATOES. Hamiota G.G. Assn. Geo. Fraser, Sec. 7-2

WANTED—CAR POTATOES, SPRING DE-livery. Major Grain Growers, Major, Sask. 8-2 FOR SALE—POTATOES. REV. STEPHEN Soos, Esterhasy, Sask 8-4

- POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-minum, 00c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 don; 30, \$3.00, non-bator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6tf
- HARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRED BY SON of first prize Chicago hen, 1910, and from my winning hens, Edmonton 1918 fair, \$5.00 cach. Hatching eggs from best I ever owned. Mating slip upon request. Over 20 years producing good stuff. Robt. Wilson, Breeder and Judge of Barred Rocks, Vegreville, Alta.
- FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices, delivered your station, on "Old Trusty" incubators and brooders, "Iteliable" incubators, and blue-flame, wiekless, oil-heated "Colony" hoover. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.
- HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS WON 15 prizes at Edmonton and Saskatoon winter shows. Choice cockerels from winners and winter layers, guaranteed to please you, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10 each. Eggs for hatching. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta.
- 'GET THE HABIT"—BREEDING FROM BRED-to-lay Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red From imported first prize pens Cockerels, \$4.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00 each. Booking orders for eggs in season, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. J. J. Dane, Heward, Sask.
- FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, rose comb. Beautiful, dark red, well developed birds. No smut. \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask.
- CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, bred from prise-winning stock at Regina; also Barred Rocks, pure, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Quality and satisfaction our motto. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan Sask.
- SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-els, rose comb and single, choice well developed; pullets now laying. Also excellent White Leghorn cockerels. W. E. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 6-8
- Man.

 AS I AM MOVING APRIL 1, I OFFER SOME choice cockerels, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$5.00 and \$10 each to clear. I have been a constant winner at Toronto, Ottswa and "Guelph the Ontario." H. Hulse, Newmarket, Ont. 7-3
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOICE cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00, pullets or hems \$2.50, bred-to-lay. Hatching eggs, in season, \$1.50, setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man.
- BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—WHITE WYAN-dottes, Regal strain; Partridge Rocks; White Leghorns. Also a few cockerels in each variety. Write for mating list and prices. F. T. Hall Salmon Arm, B.C.
- BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PURE-BRED, won 53 prizes, four silver cups at Regina and Brandom. Cockerels, \$7.00 cach; three for \$18.00. Pullets, \$4.50 up. Order now. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.
- S. S. HAMBURG COCKERELS AND PULLETS, all bred from third prize cockerel, Gueiph, 1917, 13.00-310.00 each. Barred Rocks. Blue Br. Homer and Carnesuz pigeons. C. R. Hall,
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, \$4.00 each, bred from prise-winning stock. Couple registered Shorthorn bulls, fit service, \$100 each. Thos. Dempsey, Pipestone, Man.
- PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, farm raised, of prise-winning stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Jag. McLaren, Basswood, Manitoba.
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, bred from best winter-laying strain, very large, dark red, all selected, \$4.00 each. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 6-3
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EARLY well-matured cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each; pullets, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask.
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, large, dark, healthy, vigorous birds, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. C. W. Deer, Tipy,
- WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—ALberta's largest breeder, winner and exhibitor.

 Bend for mating list. Stanley Hingston, Devon Poultry Yards, Calgary.
- FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels and pullets, April hatched, fine heavy birds, \$3.00 and \$4.00 cach. Unrelated pens supplied, F, Brook, Dilke, Sask. 7-2
- FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, bred from imported stock, well matured, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each. C. E. Harris, Heward, Sask. 7-3
- NELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-erels, the finest ever raised. Eggs in season for hatching. Chas. A. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 7tt
- FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; pairs, 25c less per bird. Particulars, Henry Mould, Hillside Farm, Nokomis, Sask 7-2
- ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, direct from Holterman's best pens, large, vigorous and beautifully barred, \$5.00. W. M. Doidge, Yorkton, Sask.
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. fine, vigorous, early hatched birds, only 10 left, \$3.00 while they last. J. H. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask.
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, large, vigorous fellows. Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 7-3
- 7-8
 CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
 \$2.00 each John Othen Benton Station.

- FOR SALE—240-EGG QUEEN INCUBATOR with brooder, half price; used one season. John Schretten, Siding 3, 501 Tribune Building, Winnipeg. 7-2
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, April and May hatched, large, pure white, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00. Mrs Wussow, Church-bridge, Sask.
- S. COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO for \$5.00; choice birds. Wanted -- Two purebred Mammoth bronze turkey hens. Jas. Dow, McDonald, Man.
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, choice birds, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.50 each; two for \$6.00. A J. McMillan, Glenside, Sask. 8-2
- WHITE LEGHORN AND CAMPINE PULLETS, line breed and Hogan selected for years, \$2,50 and up. Also breeding pens. Pullets laying at four months old. Box 50, Penticton, B.C.
- PURE-BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each, or three for \$7.50. Mrs. R. McLennon, Ridgeville,
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING cock, first prize Assiniboia Fair, \$5.00. Cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 8-3
- BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, first-class atock, \$5.00 each. J. T. Bate man & Sons, Wolseley, Sask. 6-4-
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SOME OF OUR best, high grade, \$3.00, \$4.00. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 6-3
- PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. H. Ducie, Box 69, Dundurn, Sask. 6-3
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00; TWO for \$7.00; early birds; well marked; from prize winners. J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alta. 6-3
- ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$3.00. Wellington Hardy Estate, Roland Man.
- PURE-BRED, PRIZE-WINNING BARRED Rocks, laying strain. Cockerels, \$5.00 and up. F. N. Duvall, Govan, Sask. FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$3.00 each. Apply to J. F. Puvis, Saltcoats, Sask.
- Saltcoats, Sask.

 THOROUGHBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, splendid specimens, Regal strain, \$5.00 and \$10 each. J. Burnett, Elgin, Man. 6-3

 PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels for sple, choice early birds, \$3.00 each, Mrs. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 6-4
- WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN.
 A few nice cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00
 each. John L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sa k. 6-4
- TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, imported direct. J.J. Funk, Winkler, Man, 3-8
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, \$3.00 cach. Laurence Thomas, Hartney, Man.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from good laying strain, \$5.00 each. R. Lawson, Wiggins, Sask. 7-4
- PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPING-ton cockerels \$3.00; hens or pullets \$2.00. Mag-nus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 7-4
- PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, from prise stock, \$3.00. F. B. Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-2
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from imported stock, \$3.00 each. Chas. J. Howard, Wiggins, Sask. 7-3
- FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 7-3 PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$3.00 each. Chas. W. Mays, Hafford, Sask. 7-3
- CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3.00 each, from good laying atrain. Stanley Wilton, Roland, Man. 7-2
- BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS. CATA-logue. Cooksville Poultry Farm. Cooksville, 7-4 logue.
- FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3.00. Miss G. M. Palmer, Ridgeville, Man, 7-8
- SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, COLlege strain, bred to lay, \$2.00 up. Well matured birds. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man.

 FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$4.00 cach; two for Lanning, Chaplin, Sask.
- PURE M.B. TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00; HENS \$4.50. Cash with order. Mrs. T. H. Aberdeen, Brownlee, Sask.
- SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 cach. L. Patterson, Nilrem, Alta. 8-3
- ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, CHOICE birds, rich color, \$3.50 to \$5.00. W. Bach, Willows, Sask.
- RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, FROM prize stock, both combs, \$3.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 8-2
- SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, Pearson's strain, price three dollars each. George Ringland, Miniota, Man. 8-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. F. Savage, Kitacoty, Alta. 8-3
- BRONZE TURKEY TOMS FOR SALE, \$6.00 anch, 20 lbs. Write, James Gascoyne, Hardisty, Alberta.
- BARRED ROCKS-A FEW PENS, 10 PULLETS
 and one ancheral \$25 R Mills Dunres. Man.

- POULTRY (continued)
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each J. W. Kennedy, Salteoats, Sask. 6-3 CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$3.50 each. Anna Moats, Riceton, Sask. 7-3
- SELLING-HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Robt. Findlay, Morden, Man. 8-3
- PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00. P. F. Mang, Edenwold, Sask. 8-3

SEED GRAIN

- IMPROVED "MARQUIS," GROWN FROM OUR own first generation seed, but slightly weathered, otherwise eligible for registration. Elected a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Assn. in 1910, careful hand-selection each year since has made our strain unsurpassed for purity, uniformity and high-yielding qualities. Price \$2.50. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask.
- SELLING—SEED CORN, FROM YIELD 150 bushels per acre. Selected seed Northwest (Smoky) Dent, best for silage, 10c pound on cob, delivered C.P.R. or C.N.R., Askeroft. Germination upwards 95 %. Recommended by B.C. University. Send your orders. First come first served. Basque Ranch, Asheroft, B.C. 7-2
- SELLING—SEED AND FEED GRAIN. BALED upland prairie and slough hay. Green wheat, barley and oat sheaves, oat straw. Baled goods can be shipped to farmers free of freight before April first. Write or wire for particulars. Dan J. Dupiue, Ponteix, Sask.
- BIG, STRONG TESTED SEED. SOLD UNDER clearly defined brands. Every bag tagged with grade and germination. Catalog on request. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.
- ALFALFA—PRAIRIE AND GRAIN HAY GIVE better results when fed with some alfalfa. Write for delivered prices. Immediate shipment. Farm Products Limited, 224 Sherlock, Letb-bridge.
- SELLING—SEED, 500 BUSHELS GARTEN'S 68 six-row barley, \$1.30; 400 Mensury barley, \$1.30; 200 fall rye at \$2.00; 100 spring rye, \$2.00. Good clean grain. Bags extra. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man.
- RITCHENER WHEAT—20 BUSHELS AT \$5.00 per bushel. Cotton bags 75c extra. Red Bobs wheat, one bushel, \$40. Seed direct from Seager Wheeler last spring. G. B. Curran, Napanee, Ont.
- FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD SEED OATS, Garton's 22, free from wild oats and noxious weeds, price 90 cents bushel, cleaned, f.o.b. Daugh Siding, Sample on request. N. Nelsen, Namao, Alta.
- FOR SALE--LIMITED QUANTITY OF KIT-chener wheat, grown from seed purchased direct from Seager Wheeler in 1916. Pure as to variety, \$6.00 per bushel. W. Easton, Box 113, Rocan-ville, Sask.
- KITCHENER WHEAT—WORLD PRIZE STOCK, in 90-pound lots, \$9.00 per bag. Limited quantity. The Grain Growers' Guide, Seed Grain Dept., Winnipeg, Man.
- PRODUCERS' REGISTERED SEED—REGIS-tered Marquis seed for sale, improved, heavy-yielding strain, the kind that will help produce bumper crops, \$3.00 per bushel. F. J. Anderson, 655 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.
- DURUM WHEAT RESISTS DROUTH, RUST, etc.; earlier than Marquis; highest yielder grown. Leader and Giant oats, grown from registered seed first generation. Premost fax. Spring ryc. Write, Bobt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 7-2
- SELLING—3,500 BUSHELS BANNER SEED oats, cut before frost, high germinating test, price 95 cents bushel, f.o.b. Wilcox, car lot. Sample on request. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 8-3
- LEADER OATS—LIMITED QUANTITY GOOD clean seed, \$2.50 per bushel. Beardless barley, 500 bushels. Bags extra. Samples on applica-tion to Wm. H. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask. 7-2
- MIXED SEED (TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE), suitable for hay or pasture. Price \$20 per owt; bags included. Kenora District Co-operative Clover Seed Growers' Assn., Oxdrift, Ont. 5-4
- KITCHENER WHEAT, SELECTED THREE years, \$13 bag; Norway oats, \$6.50 bag; Queen oats, \$6.00 bag. Several cars unfrosted seed oats. J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask. 6-3
- FLAX SEED FOR SALE, FREE FROM NOXIOUS seeds. State quantity desired, at \$3.75 bushel, f.o.b. Nobleford; sacks extra. P.O. Box 15, Nobleford, Alberta. 8-2
- PEDIGREED BARLEY, YIELD 70 BUSHELS acre, carliest matured; for immediate shipment; carlot 1,200 bushels, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel at Benito, Man. Chas. Banks.
- SELLING—ABUNDANCE OATS, GERMINA-tion 95, 90c a bushel, bags extra. Also six-row barley and feed oats. W. L. Field, Penhold, Alta. 8-2
- SELLING—400 BUSHELS SEED OATS, TESTed at M.A.C., germination high; will make good seed. \$1.00 per bushel; sacks extra. W. W. Playfair, Baldur. Man.
- FOR SALE—ONE CAR BANNER SEED OATS, free from noxious weeds, agricultural toet 82. Price 80c. George Laycup, Foxwarren, Manitoba.
- FOR SALE—CAR LOT SWEEDISH OR SVALOF barley, early, heavy yielder, long straw, six-rowed. For full particulars apply to T. C. Lusted. Swan Lake. Man. 7-6
- GROW NEWMARKET OATS, AVERAGE WEEK earlier than Banner; 1,000 bushels good seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Sample on request. Wm Baker, Lintrathen, Man. 7-3
- FOR SALE—FLAX SEED, COMMON, \$2.50 per bushel: hags ertra J W Raker. Rachard, Sank

- SEED GRAIN (continued)
- BELLING—MARQUIS WHEAT FROM REGIS-tered seed, seed barley, seed oats and timothy seed. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 6-5
- FOR SALE-4,000 BUSHELS OF SEED OATS. Garten's No. 22, germination 92%. Apply to Jas. H. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 6-3
- FOR SALE—TWO CARS OF BANNER OATS, government test No. 1 seed. W. J. Marrical, Clive, Alberta, Can. 7-2
- SELLING—CHAMELEON SWEET CLOVER. dwarf yellow. Potatoes, 30 new varieties, John Fredrick, Sturgis, South Dakota. 7-5
- SELLING-SEED OATS, ONE CAR VICTORY oats and one car Banner oats, all government tested. Box 38, Marshall, Sask. C.N.R. 7-2
- 200 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX, \$4.00 BUSHEL, cleaned and free from noxious weeds, sacks 50c. Herbert Fowler, Zealandia, Sask. 7-2
- QUANTITY O.A.C. BARLEY FOR SALE, FROM registered seed, \$1 10, f.o.b. Beresford, J Brownlee, Beresford, Man
- CHOICE O.A.C. BARLEY, FROM REGISTERED seed, cleaned, \$1.15. Mensury, \$1.00. Samples free, sacks extra. R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 8-3
- FOR SALE—LIGOWO OATS, GOVERNMENT tested, price 90 cents bushel, Jos. Effler, Grandview, Man. 8-2
- SELLING-TWO CARLOADS, PERHAPS more, 1917 seed oats. Government test, Calgary, 98%. Box 414, Innisfail, Alta.
- SELLING—SEED OATS, M.A.C. TEST 95%, price \$1.00. Spring rye, \$1.75. Sample on request, R. B. Winter, Beulah, Man
- FLAX, 300 BUSHELS CLEANED, READY FOR drill; \$4.00 bushel, bags fibeluded. R. B. Hoyt, Outram, Sask. 8-2
- FOR SALE—70 BUSHELS FIELD PEAS AT \$3.00 per bushel, bags 15 cents extra? Write, John Larson, Whitemouth, Man. 8-2
- SPRING RYE FOR SALE, NO NOXIOUS weeds, \$1.40 per bushel, sacks included. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.
- SELLING-PREMOST SEED FLAX. FOUR dollars, sacks extra. A Bremner, Tilston Man.
- CLEAN SEED FLAX, \$4.00 PER BUSHEL, bags extru; wilt resistant. C. Sonstelie, Duval, Sask. 8-2
- SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE SEED, \$2.10 bushel, including bags. Pratt, Tugaske, Sask. 8-2
- SELLING IMMEDIATELY—ONE CAR OF Seager seed oats, free from noxious weeds, price \$1.05. P. Gabriel, Erskine, Alta. FOR SALE--1,000 SEED OATS, SILVER MINE and Garten 22, 90c per bushel, cleaned, f.o.b Penhold, Alta; bags extra. E. Brooker. 8-2
- SELLING -TWO CARS SEED BANNER OATS, also two cars feed. Robert Border. Ebenezer, Sask. 8-2
- WANTED-TWO CARS OF No. 1 FEED OATS.
 Send sample and price to W. J. Napper, Secretary
 Grain Growers' Association, Tilston, Man.
- FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED 15c. PER LB.; sacks 50c. extra. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta.
- FOR SALE—SEED BARLEY, \$1.25 BUSHEL Oats, \$1.00. J. Duncan & Sons, Deleau, Man
- FOR SALE—SIX-ROWED SEED BARLEY, Thoroughly cleaned, \$1.50 per bushel, bags in-cluded. J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 7-2
- FOR SALE—SEED FLAX, PREMOST, GUAR-anteed free from noxious weeds. Price reason-able. R. Perkins, Morris, Man. 7-2
- FOR SALE-SEED FLAX, PURE STRAIN OF North Dakota Resistent No. 52, \$4.00 per bushel. R. B. Rook, Moorepark, Man. 7-3
- WANTED-60-DAY OATS, MUST BE CLEAN. Send sample and price. Box 208 Carman Manitoba.
- SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS. J. POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 5-7
- SWEET CLOVER SEED SALE. HERBERT Irwin, Barons, Alberta.
- SELLING-5,000 BUSHELS BANNER SEED oats. William Brayshay, Kelloe, Man. 8-5
- THANKS TO THE GUIDE I HAVE SOLD all my rye grass seed. Jas. Strang, Baldur, Sask.

REGISTERED SEED

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

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FARM MACHINERY,

TRACTOR—WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE Rural Municipality of Martin, No. 122, is desirous of purchasing 30-60 H.P. tractor for working on roads. Engine must be in guaranteed good working order. Apply giving particulars of make, age, price and terms delivered free on rail at Red Jacket, Sask. W. J. Gedge, Sec. Treas., Red Jacket, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 H.P. FLOUR
City engine; eight-frame John Deere engine
gang, six breakers and six stubble bottoms;
36 x 56 Aultman-Taylor separator; cook car
and range. Outfit for \$2,100. Will exchange
for cattle. Apply Neil McLeod & Sons, at
Champion or Bassano, Alta. Box 132. 8-4

SELLING—CASE 75 HORSE-POWER STEAM engine with extension rims; Case 36 x 58 separator, equipped with new Garden City wing feeder; caboose; four trucks; six dump racks; steel tank, with new pump and house; 60-ft, cable. Outfit in first-class shape. For price and terms apply Beattle Bros., Dauphin, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE MARSHALL SONS 35-70 H.P. tractor, one John Deere 12-furrow gang plow, one Sawyer-Massey 36-60 separator. All in first-class condition. Will sell at snap for cash or on terms to a good party. Thos. Hodgsen, Clair, Sask.

POR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR, 32 in. x 50 in., \$500. Six-bottom P. & O. engine gang with breaker and stubble bottoms, \$220. Wanted—28 in. Case separator, McCheane & Wake, Borden, Sask.

SELLING—SIX-FURROW RUMELY GANG, stubble bottoms, two set shears, plowed about 200 acres. Price \$200. E. Sterling, Melita,

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 32-56, good as new, all belts in good order, 100-foot rubber drive belt, 8-inch, new. Complete, \$575. Robert Henderson, Whitemouth. Man. 644.

FOR SALE—BIG FARM TRACTOR, 28-45 H.P., six-furrow Cockshutt gang, complete, in good order, \$1,200. Also well drill in good order, \$150, and Oldsmobile car, \$200. Apply, Henderson Bros., Whitemouth, Man. 6-3

SELLING TWO NEW 22-INCH BREAKER Bottoms for Cockshutt, Beaver or Empire gang, with four new shares, \$40. 30 bushels flax for seed, \$3.50 bushel. Clemens Hammer, Golden Prairie, Sask.

FOR SALE OR RENT, 28-BARREL MIDGET flour mill. Would rent to practical miller on shares, or sell on easy terms, or exchange for clear revenue-bearing property. Box 66, Sheho, Sask.

SELLING—80-H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, 40-62 Separator, stubble and breaking plows, 24-in, breakers. Al shape. Box 14, Riding Mountain, Man.

SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM VERITY ENGINE gang plow, two sets bottoms and shares. Good as new. Snap for cash. Clayton Bieh., Guernsey, Sask. 8-3.

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, COCK-shutt engine plows, steel tank and wagon. Very cheap for cash or on time with some cash. Apply, Jno. Thompson, Box 57, Pensance, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE SANDWICH 18x22 borse-power baler, nearly as good as new; will handle sheaves successfully. John Conn, Innis-fail, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—HALF PRICE OF NEW OUTFIT, one 20-40 Case gas tractor, one 28-50 Case separator; good condition; half cash. T. W. Cutsforth, Iddesleigh, Alta. Sec. 19-19-10; 7-4

SECOND-HAND PLATFORM SCALE, CAPA-city about 6,000 or 8,000 pounds. State particulars and price to Abbnott Grain Growers, Luscland. 8-4

NEW FORDSON—SAVE MONEY IF YOU want one. Let me tell you what I know. Also Fairbanks 6 H.P. chopping outfit. Williams, Neilburg, Sask.

SELLING—10-20 CASE TRACTOR, 24-46 STEW-art separator, 3-14 in. gang, \$2,000; nearly new. Robert Whiteman, 714 University Drive, Saskatoon 8-2

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, 30-inch, Advance separator and six-bottom Rumely plow. All in good condition. \$2,000. Write, C. Myccek, Humboldt, Sask. 8-3.

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, RE-built good as new, extension rims. Can be seen Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. J. F. Leonard, 17 9th St. S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.

REBUILT HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60; 36-60 Avery separator; eight-furrow Cockshutt engine gang plow. All first-class shape. Snap. J. A. Robertson, 168 Meyronne, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR AND three-furrowed plow, nearly new. M. Primmer, Cardale, Manitoba. 8-3

SELLING—THREE-BOTTOM ROCK ISLAND engine gang, three extra shares, \$200 cash. Bergey, Rosser, Man.

SELLING—13-30 STEELE MULE TRACTOR. Have larger outfit. Want three Oliver breaker bottoms. Rastall, Broadview, Sask.

HART-PARR ENGINE, 20-60. GOOD AS NEW and priced to sell. Write A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask.

THRESH AND PLOWING OUTFIT FOR SALE or trade for stock-raising land. J. K. Dyck, Box 178, Altona, Man.

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL PULL; SIX-FURROW gang. In good condition. Will take stock. Frank Hughson, Riverhurst, Sask. 8-2

OR SALE—20-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, drst-class shape. For particulars, write 1, M Eldstrom, Box 806, Moose Jaw, Sask. 6-2

FARM MACHINERY-Continued

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FIVE-PLOW kerosene-burning tractor, Goold, Shapley & Muir. Price \$1,600. J. Jael, Elbow, Saek.

SELLING—SIX-FURROW JOHN DEERE EN-gine gang, good as new, plowed 250 acres Claude E. Stutsman, Box 45, Pennant, Sask. 6-3

SELLING GEISER STEAM ENGINE, 28 H.P.; John Deere eight-furrow plow complete. C. H. Stuart, Weyburn, Saak. 7-2

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL KEROSENE TRAC-tor, in good shape. Snap. Write, Fossay Bros., Dacotah, Man. 7-2

'ASPINWALL" POTATO PLANTER AND CUT-ter. Price reasonable. C. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 6-3

FARM LANDS

BORDEN FARM COMPANY—OWING TO the death of their manager, Udo F. Schrader, the directors of the above company have decided to self their lands. All outlying quarter sections are now disposed of, but I can still offer the main farm, six miles N.E. of Borden. This farm comprises two sections, with two houses, barns for 100 head, big piggery, and other buildings. There are about 550 acres extra well prepared summerfallow on the place, which is practically all broken. Price \$40 per acre, with \$10.000 cash. A ranching lease of 10.000 acres might possibly be arranged for in connection. W. W. Hoffmann, Borden, Sask., Manager Borden Farm Co.

section and a Half, good state of cultivation, about 80 acres prairie; very near all fenced and cross fenced with seven-strand woven fence, barb wire on top; house, storey and a half, with large lean-to kitchen; stable for 32 head of horses; cow barn, 24 x 28; sheep stable for 100 head, with high board corrai; implement shed, 40 x 44; driving shed, 22 x 30; blacksmith shop; good flowing well between house and barn; school and church cornering land; six miles south-west of Guernevy, six miles south of Wolverine. For particulars, Cressman; Box 16, Route 1, Guernsey, Sask.

INVESTIGATE, THIS — 480 ACRES NEAR Sedgewick, Alberts, being part section one, township 45, range 12. Good buildings, 220 acres under cultivation. Land values in vicinity \$40 to \$45 per acre. I'll sacrifice at \$32 per acre. 160 acres near Waka, Sask., northwest quarter section 15, township 42, range 25. Every foot arable and first quality. Prevailing prices in vicinity \$30 to \$35 per acre. My price is \$22 per acre. Apply M. Dalton, owner, 980 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION GOOD HEAVY land, six miles from town; all fenced; 200 acres cultivated; good buildings; good water convenient to house and barn; on phone line; one and a half miles from school. \$10,000; cash \$3,600. J. A. McColl, Owner, Parkbeg, Sask.

SELLING—8 HALF-SECTIONS, ONE SECTION heavy clay loam, 1½ miles from new townsite; 290 acres summerfallow, 70 fenced, balance stubble; one-half prairie medium heavy to heavy. This half \$17 acre. Mac Aitken, Mantario, Sask.

FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER SECTION, 80 acres under cultivation, 50 scres summerfallowed, rest good hay land; two and a half miles from Grand Trunk Station, Yarbo, Sask. For particulars, apply Rev. Stephen Soos, Esterhazy, Sask.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, ALL UNDER CULTI-vation; 250 acres summerfallow; good house, hot water heated; good horse and cow barns; granariee, 12,000 bushels; plenty good water. Apply, Thomas Fisher, Windthorst, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—220-ACRE FARM, FIVE MILES from Aneroid, 280 agree under cultivation, all fenced, good water, consolidated school, \$50 per acre; \$6,000 cash, balance on easy terms. Apply, Reinert Ass. Aneroid, Sask.

480 ACRES VERY CHOICE HEAVY LAND, four miles from Regina City pavement. 280 acres summerfallow. Fair buildings, good water, \$65 per acre. McKillop & Benjafield, Box 292, Domina Saak. 8-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN WELL SETTLED district in Saskatchewan. Price \$3,000, or will exchange equity of \$2,000 for horses or cattle. Box 10, Moline, Man. 7-3

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Cakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-7

FOR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA HOMES AND land. Want Canadian wheat farms. Ramage Realty Co., 631 Security Bidg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887.

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FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, SEASONED POP-dar, 4 ft. lengths. Oak fence posts, 10,000, 2-3 inch, 6 ft. high. Write for carload prices and particulars. Rev. Stephen Socs, Esterhasy, Saak.

FOR SALE—89 CARS SPECIALLY SELECT willow fence posts. Requisitions filled in the order received. S. C. Tobin, M.L.A., Leduc, Alta,

ENCE POSTS AND CORDWOOD RED tamarac fence posts and tamarac and spruce cordwood at lowest prices. Write for prices. V. Eyjolfsson, Riverton, Man. 8-4

SELLING—CORDWOOD, SEASONED, WHITE poplar, \$4.00 cord, f.o.b. Arborg. John Saj, Bifroet, Man. 7-2

SELLING—FENCE POSTS, PICKETS, POLES, dry or green tamarac, in straight or mixed car lots, wholesale prices. Wood Vallance, Saskatoon. 8-4

CORDWOOD IN CARLOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. WRITE FOR free illustrated catalogue of pedigreed garden and field seeds, seed potatoes, etc. Pike & Co., Seedsmen, Edmonton, Alta.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTALS, WIND-breaks, flowers. Catalog. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 5-10

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DYKE'S AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE ENgine Encyclopedia, a standard text of over 900 pages adopted by the United States Government. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Every automobile and tractor owner should have one Send \$4.50 for postpaid copy to Dept. G. Dominion Text Book Co., Calgary, Alberta. 51ti

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Send machine head only. Needles and parts.
Repair Dept., Dominion Sewing Machine Co.,
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SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanised iron. Quick service.

Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

4987

WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD THRESHING outfit, quarter section good land, clear title, 90 acres broken. J. S. McClellan, Greenway, Man. 6-3

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Wants a Square Deal

I would like to call attention to one of the grievances the producer is up against just now.

About a year ago we heard a great

About a year ago we heard a great cry to raise hogs—more bacon for our soldiers. It takes about a year to produce them and now, just as we have the hogs ready to sell, although feed and labor for them has been very high, the price has dropped from five to six cents per pound. If the consumer was reaping this benefit, I think the majority of farmers would not complain, but such is not the cast. When will the producers and consumers get fair treatment? Only when throughout the length and breadth when throughout the length and breadth of the country we all unite and build up a co-operative business to buy and sell our own goods. We should also select candidates in every constituency to represent the Grain Growers' cause, and only elect democratic men for a democratic government of a democratic people; then we may expect justice. Canada expects every farmer to do his duty. Join our forces, be a member of the organization that is out to get equal rights for all and no special privileges. John Horton, Manitoba.

Seed Purchasing Commission

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

The Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, Regina, offers seed oats for sale as follows:—

Alberta Oats, Distribution in Alberta, Bulk Car Lots F.O.B. Calgary

Minnesota and Ontario Oats in Bulk Car Lots

No. 1 Seed ... Delivered at points west to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, seed grain freight rates will be charged extra on shipments farther west. \$1.10 per bus., delivered, Manitoba points. .\$1.12 per bus.

Canada Western Oats in Bulk Car Lots No. 2 Seed, \$1.04 per bus., F.O.B. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

Prince Edward Island Oats

(A few cars available)

No. 1 Seed, Pure Banner variety, \$1.34 per bus., F.O.B. Regina and Moose Jaw.

Sacking was necessary for shipping transfer from the Island. These oats are free from wild oats or other noxious weed seeds, and germinate over 97 per cent.

seeds, and germinate over 97 per cent.

The Dominion Seed Inspection Staff, stationed at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, were unable to collect any quantity of No. 1 Canada Western Seed Oats, because of the prevalence of wild oats and frost injury to germination in the oat districts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Consequently No. 1 seed oats for Southern Saskatchewan and South-western Manitoba had to be obtained from Minnesota and Eastern Canada. These oats are all slightly weathered, but are well, developed and high in germination. The Minnesota samples weigh over 40 pounds per measured bushel, germinate over 95 per cent., and are free from noxious weed seeds. Traces of domestic black oats are present. The Minnesota oats smaller in size and higher in germination than our Western oats, and in seeding may require a half-bushel less per acre.

These oats are considered well adapted to our districts requiring seed, as they are produced in similar soil and climatic conditions. Oats from Eastern Canada gave good results when introduced for the seed shortage ten years ago.

Prices of No. 1 seed wheat and barley will be given on application.

The prices asked by the Commission represent the average cost of seed grain, including the premiums paid for superior stocks which could be cleaned to the seed grades, also charges for storage, cleaning, shrinkage in cleaning, sacks and sacking where required. The cleaning dockage in Western oats, is very heavy this season because of the presence of green immature oats. The services both of the Commission and the Dominion Seed Inspection Staff are available free of charge.

Bulk Car Lot Orders Cheaper

Less than car lot (L.C.L.) shipments must be sacked, and carry higher freight rates.

Approximate Charges for Oats

Distance from Car Lot L.C.L.
Elevator. Shipments. Shipments.
100 miles 3 c. per bus. 7 c. per bus.
200 miles 4 c. per bus. 9 c. per bus.

Place Seed Orders Promptly

Municipalities, Farmers' Organizations, Groups of Farmers and Individuals, who are depending on the Commission for seed oats should place their orders at the earliest possible date, so that provision may be made for bringing in the necessary quantity from the East and South.

Procedure for Homesteaders on Unpatented Dominion Lands

patented Dominion Lands

In organized districts applications for seed grain are taken by the Municipality Secretaries; in unorganized districts, by the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs. These officers supply the necessary forms, and have been made Commissioners of Oaths for the purpose of taking applications. Duplicate copies of applications are forwarded to the Agent of Dominion Lands for authorization and then passed on to the Bank. Applicants are notified by the Bank to appear in person, sign the required security, and obtain an order on the person or firm supplying the seed. It is necessary to state the cost of the seed and the name of the person supplying it.

Sales on Cash Basis

The order-in-council under which the Commission is operating permits sales to be made on cash basis only. Bank draft is attached to bill of lading for carload lots.—Advertisement.



""If all homesteaders would use a packet", writes Mr. Alfred Hyame, Claydon, Sask., of Gophercide, "we should be almost free of this pest." He used one packet and destroyed all the gophers around his shack - 965 acres seeded.

Gophercide

is strychnine treated so that it is eighty times as soluble as ordinary strychnine? has no bitter tasts; and soaks right into the grain, staying there without deterioration for a long time in spite of all kinds of weather. Requires no vinegar or acids—just warm water. Dissolve a package of Gophercide in half a gallon of warm water and in this, soak a gallon of wheat; which will kill about 400 gophers, and kill them quickly. Save your grain this year. Get Gophercide—RIGHT NOW—from your druggist or from our nearest branch.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON, NELSON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND EASTERN BRANCHES.



Grain Eelevators

Auto Accessories.

Wagner Hardware

Specialties

Oat Separators

Smut and Pickling

Machines

Lincoln Saws

Incubators Universal Hoists



FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

FARMERS

Make your banker your financial adviser. Let him help you to shape your affairs so that he will be warranted in giving you ample credit to operate your farm efficiently. Our aim is to assist you in every way possible.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Draw on Your Customers



through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH



To Farmers and Returned Soldiers And To All Others Who Are Desirous Of Going On To Land

We desire to give notice that we have for sale a large area of land in the three prairie provinces, a considerable portion of which is within the forty-mile radius of the City of Winnipeg and which can be had on very easy terms and at a comparatively low price. While the most of these lands are unimproved, we have, nevertheless, splendid bargains among Estates' properties which are improved and which are excellent buying, and must be sold to

refleud for our list or apply in person to

The Standard Trusts Company 346 Main Street Winnipeg

Canada's Trade for 1918

Drop in Exports to Britain but those to United States Show . Increase over Similar Previous Period

REDUCTION of \$317,632,611 in Canadian export trade for 1918 from that of 1917 is shown by a Canadian export trade for 1918 from that of 1917 is shown by a summary of the trade of Canada for the 12 months ending in December, 1917 and 1918, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the data of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It will be seen from the summary that the value of Canadian exports in 1918 was \$1,229,708,244, while in 1917 they reached a value of \$1,547,340,855. A falling off of \$12,191,758 is shown in the collections of duty in 1918 from the 1917 collections. The duty collected in 1917 amounted to \$167,041,230, while in 1918, \$154,849,472 was collected. 472 was collected.

As shown by the summary, the merchandise exported to the United Kingdom in 1918 was worth \$594,250,690, while during 1917 it reached a value of \$875,705,892. There was also a decline in imports from the United Kingdom, goods imported from Great Britain decreasing in value from \$91,136,728 in 1917 to \$72,879,109 in 1918. Exports to the United States, however, increased in value from \$401,479,287 in 1918, but in return the United States sold to Canada goods valued at \$738,142,064 in 1918, as against \$828,886,594 worth of merchandise in 1917.

worth of merchandise in 1917.

Trade with France has also fallen

off from \$200,289,282 in 1917 to \$101,501,396 in 1918. Canadian imports from France during 1918 have decreased to \$3,754,761, from \$5,715,770 in 1917 and \$6,371,086 in 1916.

Pool War Debts

Speaking of the payment of war debts recently, Raoul Piet, the French financial expert, said: "I believe in the creation of a financial society of nations and that all expenses incurred by each nation should be put in common as an international tax levied upon all until such debts are paid. Neutrals should be included in this financial society of nations, especially those neuciety of nations, especially those neutrals who profited by the war. As a matter of fact, we were fighting for the neutrals as well as for ourselves, for had the German pan-Germanist dream been realized, it would not have been long before Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and other neutrals would have felt the weight of Germany's iron fist."

U.S. Budget \$6,000,000,000
Washington, February 6.—Conference report on America's six billion revenue bill—greatest in this nation's history was presented to the house today by Chairman Kitchin, of the ways and

Summary of the Trade of Canada Twelve months ending December 1918. \$ 557,636,509 \$511,125,417 447,435,207 395,829,483 Imports for consumption—
Dutiable goods
Free goods Total imports, merchandise \$906,954,900 \$154,849,472 Duty collected 75,708,425 33,577,772 65,436,204 176,407,332 320,524,859 552,683,692 5,369,960 The mine
The fisheries
The forest
Animal produce
Agricultural products
Manufactures
Miscellaneous \$1,229,708,244 Imports by countries
United Kingdom
Australia
British East Indies
British Guiana
British South Africa
British West Indies
Hong Kong
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Other British Empire
Argentine Republic
Brazil
China
Cuba
France Italy
Japan*
Netherlands
United States
Other foreign countries Exports by countries
United Kingdom
Australia
British East Indies
British Gulana
British South Africa
British West Indies
Hong Kong
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Other British Empire
Argentine Republic
Brazil
China
Cuba Netherlands
United States
Other foreign countries

Developed Water Power in Canada by Provinces and by Use of Power, 1918
Figures Represent Installed Turbine Horse-Power.

1	Central Elec-	*Pulp and	Other		
- t	ric Stations. 🦠	Paper.	Industrie	s. Total.	H.P: per 1,000
	H.P. Sala	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	population.
	1. 188	2.	** (3.)	10 10 10 10 10 4	W. Higher 5.
Yukon	10,000	30 Thundred	3,392		
British Columbia	221,625	46,450.	44,348	312,423	
Alberta	32,580	The sales and sales	300	32,880	63
Saskatchewan	***********		**********	**********	
Manitoba	64.100	Same and desile	12,072	76.172	133
Ontario	791,168	133,952	59,945		359
Ouebec	597.601	155.512	89.648	842.761	376
New Brunswick	6.878	2.800	5.191	14,869	
Nova Scotia	5 5 3.354 · D	13.500	9,170		51
Prince Edward Island	170	San minker alle	1.559		19
				2.00.0	to recommend to the
	1,727,471	352,214	225,625	2,305,310	11.V.3512 276

Column one includes only hydro-electric stations which develop electrical power for

sale.

*Column two includes only the water power owned by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, upwards of 100,000 hydro-electric horse-power is purchased by pulp and paper companies, mainly from the central electric stations included in column one. The hydraulic power utilized in the pulp and paper industry of Canada therefore totals to 450,000 horse-power.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the

Portage la Prairie Farmers' **Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

January 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918

OFFICERS—President, Wm. Fuiton; Vice-President, E. H. Muir; Inspector and Valuator, T. H. Lamont; Manager and Secretary, Stratton Whitaker.
DIRECTORS—William Fuiton, E. H. Muir, M. G. Tidabury, A. T. Smith, Jas. McKenzie, P. D. McArthur, Jos. W. Yuill.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith their 35th Annual Report, showing statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Company as at the 31st December, 1918, together with the Aspets, Liabilities and Summary of Business for the year ending on that date.

NEW BUSINESS—During the year applications were received and policies were issued for \$17,70,449.00, being an increase over the year 1917 of \$6,049,574.00. This increase exceeds that of any previous year, thus maintaining the progressive record of the Company.

BUSINESS IN FORCE—The total insurance in force now amounts to \$43,933,765.00.

THE ASSETS—The Assets of the Company show an increase of \$143,422.67 for the year and now amount to \$789,406.98.

INVESTMENTS—The Company made a further investment in Dominion War Loans of \$20,000.00, bringing the total amount invested in War Loans to \$50,000.00. The investment was deemed advisable not only from a patriotic stand, but also from a business point of view, 'as on account of the tremendous amount of insurance in force it was essential to increase our cash assets; then again, the additional receipts from the interest helped to offset the general expense.

LOSS CLARMS—Claims have been paid during the past year amounting to \$68,477.79.

the general expense. Lions Claims have been paid during the past year amounting to \$68,477.72, being a decrease of \$17,670.35. Although the loss claims are still high, we consider that the decrease is partially due to careful Inspecting and Adjusting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1918 Loss Claims \$ 68,477.72

Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1917 \$ 68,032.72 1918 Assessment	Investment on Second Victory Bonds Expenses Grant to President and War Bonus to Staff Refund of Premiums Re Insurance on Building Balance in Bank 74,777 81
## NOTE: ALL ONE TO SEE \$216,446.47	\$216,446.47
ASSETS Balance of Premium Notes, Dec. 31, 1918	Reserve for Cash Premiums Paid in Advance 44,447.95
Premium Notes Assessed Oct. 1, 1918. \$822,412.55 173% of same 143,922.19 Collected as per Receipts \$128,875.45	1918 BUSINESS Insurance Written during 1918 \$17,700,449.00 Increase for the Year 1918 . 6,049,575.00
Outstanding Dec. 31, 1918	Total Amount of Business in

Started With \$500 Now Has \$35,000

It is related that a Massachusetts man, starting in 1903 with only \$500, has by systematic saving and compounding interest and dividends, built up an investment of \$35,000.

Wherein does this man differ from the ordinary individual? What do you think is the underlying secret of his success? And do you think he is gifted with more than the average brains?,

Is not the success which has smiled on him due almost, if not entirely, to that one feature: Systematic Saving?

That is the kind of saving that counts.

That is the kind of saving that gives power.

That is the kind of saving that brings independence.

But such saving requires a plan, a definite, capable plan. Such a plan as we can offer you (a postcard will bring it) at any time.

Real Systematic Investment provided it is in good bonds and stocks is our specialty.

Write us your requirements and we will send you the plan which will set you on the high road to financial independence.

Robinson

Established 1889. Members Montreal Stock Exchange

St. John, M.B.

No fear of losing your money when travelling if you carry it in the form of

issued by the Union Bank of Canada: cash them without your signature. Issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200, with value in foreign currencies plainly stated on the face. Accepted at full value at hotels, ticket offices and business places generally, throughout the world.

Branches in Alberta:-

rdrie, Alderson, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevse, Edairmore, Bowden, Bow Jaland, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Om, Carseland, Carstaire, Cercal, Chinook, Clairmont, Clarequiy, Cochrane, Cousort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, El mpress, Elzikom, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewau, Grande Prassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillerest, Innafail, Irvine, Jacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macisod, Medicine Hat, Okincher Creek, Spirit River, Standard, Strathmore, Swalwell, Ills, Wainwright, Winnfred.



Deposits Over \$110,000,000

Municipal Secretary-Treasurers

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Issue all classes of Bonds, including those for Municipal Secretary-Treasurers.

All secretaries have to give bonds.

Write to the following for application blanks and full particulars.

H. WALKER, Mgr., Linday Building, Winnipeg.

E. P. WITHROW, Mgr., Canada Life Building, Vancouver.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED LANDS FOR SALE COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg



THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD

New Hand Book

GIVING INFORMATION REGARDING

LAND, LOANS and AGRICULTURAL TRAINING for RETURNED SOLDIERS

AND OUTLINING THE PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPLICATION FOR THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED UNDER

The Soldier Settlement Act

IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Prospective soldier settlers may obtain copies of the same upon application to the PROVINCIAL SUPERVISOR OR THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD, OTTAWA.

PROVINCIAL SUPERVISORS.

PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

SUMMARY OF 1918 ACHIEVEMENTS

Assurances Issued and Reinstated ... \$19,135,750.00 2,650,347.00 Increase over 1917

BUSINESS IN FORCE

Business in Force, December 31, 1918 - 108,572,703.00 Increase over 1917 - 10,444,072.00

Cash Income, Premiums, Interest, etc. 5,831,190.74 Increase over 1917 722,180.11

Assets at December 31st, 1918 - 26,748,392.95 Increase over 1917 - 2,162,609.08

PROFITS ALLOTTED TO POLICYHOLDERS

Profits set aside for Policyholders, Payable in 1919 487,410.00 Increase over 1918 129,927.00

Charles Charles Surplus

Total Surplus over all Liabilities and Cap-2,502,293.50 ital, according to Company's Standard Surplus on Basis of Insurance Act
Increase over 1917 3,868,745.50 198,155.96

GROWTH DURING PERIOD OF THE WAR

YEAR BUSINESS IN FORCE ASSETS 1913 \$ 80,619,888.00 \$17,540,387,21 \$1,470,857.73 1918 108,572,703.00 26,748,392.95 2,502,293.50

The MANUFACTURERS LIFE

Insurance Company HEAD OFFICE, A TORONTO CANADA



P.S.—Write for Copy of our booklet "FACTS".

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortise-tion System for the benefit of its elients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments ever a long term of years. It is prepared to lond menay for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the berrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager Manitoba Brauch, Winnipog, Man.

W. H. MASON, Manager, Saskatchewan Branch: BRGINA, SASK.

For further information apply to:----

W. T. CREIGHTON, Mgr. Alberta Branch: EDMORTON, ALTA.



The Weyburn Security Bank Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Office: Weyburn, Sask. Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan H. O. POWELL, General Manager.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Victory Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Bond and Debenture Corporation OF CANADA LIMITED

WINNIPEG Union Trust Bldg.

means committee. In addition to raising about \$6,000,000,000 in taxes, the bill gives every soldier, sailor and marine and all women nurses in the American forces a bonus of \$60 upon discharge. This means an appropriation of more than \$400,000,000.

The following are the chief provisions

Income Tax on Individuals

The normal tax for 1919 is 12 per cent. and for succeeding years eight per cent. The present normal is four per cent. Exemptpions of \$1,000 for a single person and \$2,000 for a married one, with \$200 additional for each dependant under 18, remain as at present. The incomes surfaxes begin at one per cent. on incomes of \$5,000 to \$6,000 cent. on incomes of \$5,000 to \$6,000, and run to 65 per cent. on incomes over

Partnerships and personal service corporations pay the tax as individuals, not as corporations. The corporation income tax for 1919 is 12 per cent. and thereafter ten per cent.

War and Excess Profits Tax

Provision is made for both war and excess profits taxes in the fiscal year, but after that the war profits taxes come off, except in certain specified cases where war contracts run over in later years.

The excess profit tax for 1918-1919 is 30 per cent, of the profits up to 20 per cent, and 65 per cent, of all profits over 20 per cent.

Estate Tax

This provision levies a tax beginning at three per cent. on estates not over \$50,000 and running to 40 per cent. on those over \$10,000,000. Estates of soldiers, sailors and marines killed in the war, or who die within one year from injuries sustained in the war, are exempted from payment of this tax. exempted from payment of this tax.

Transportation Taxes

These remain largely as in the present law—three per cent. on freight, foreign or domestic; one cent, on each 20 cents paid for carrying express; eight per cent. on passenger fares except commutation or season tickets; eight per cent (present rate ten per cent.) on parlor car chairs and seats, berths or staterooms on boats or train; eight per cent. (present rate five per cent.) on oil carried in pipe lines.

A substantial increase in the governent telephone rates in Alberta was forecasted by Premier Stewart in the legislature last week. This has been made necessary by the present day conditions. The situation over the province as a whole demanded that very wide extensions to the system be made.

Value of Animal Products

Rise in the value of Canada's animal products and increase in the number of food animals on Canadian farms during three war years, as shown in the report of the Canada Food Board for the year 1918.

Value of animal products of Dominion:-Increase in food-supplying animals in

Canada:-Number of milch cows in 1914..2,673,000 Number of milch cows in 1918..3,324,000 Number of other cattle in 1914..3,363,000 Number of other cattle in 1918..6,507,000

Saskatchewan Telephones

It is estimated that about 8,000 miles of new rural telephone lines and extensions will be constructed in Sas-katchewan this year at a cost of ap-proximately \$2,500,000. In addition to this it is expected that there extensive construction of long-distance lines by the government. When interviewed recently, the Hon. George Bell, chairman of the Saskatchewan Local Government Board, indicated that there would be more leniency in the approval of telephone debentures this year than in 1918. Mr. Bell stated that the Local Government Board would not be subject to the same restrictions by Ottawa as in 1918, and that it would deal with a supplication on its maritism Cana. every application on its merits.—Canadian Finance.

THE

OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869 HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000 Total Assets, over...... 427,000,000

President: Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-president and Mg. Director:
E. L. Pease.
General Manager: C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Central Western
Branches: Robert Campbell.

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

199 Branches Throughout the West.

The Security of the Home

is the bed-rock on which all true prosperity should be built.

There can be no real sense of well-being without the certain assurance that the comfort of dependent ones is provided for should the supporter of the home be removed.

moved.

A Life Insurance Policy gives this safe assurance. Under the Great-West Life Policies low premium rates apply, and all the advantages of liberal conditions and remarkably high profit returns to the policy-holders.

Let us explain the best plan for the protection of your home.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co. Dept. "I"
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Buy War Saving Stamps

Equitable Trust Company

Raw Land and Improved Farms For Sale on Easy Terms

or on crop payment plan if the purchaser has a complete outfit free of encumbrances. FOR FULL INFORMATION ENQUIRE

EOUITABLE TRUST COMPANY 338 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Phone Main 2090.

Beef Hides Advance

We have advanced price on Beef Hides One Cent per pound, commencing February 10, and advise prompt shipment.

RAW FURS

have declined 10 to 25 per cent. We are still paying good prices for Mink, Wolf, Muskrats. Weasel Skunk and Foxes are much

Northwest Hide & Fur Co.

278 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

VICTORY

Of Any Denomination or Maturity

No delays. Remittances for Bearer Bonds made on same day as received. Remittances for Registered Bonds made just as soon as transfer arranged at Ottawa. We personally look after all details of transfer, correspondence, etc... Quotations given at any time upon request.

Send Us Your War Bonds By Registered Mail.

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

Dept. G., 296 Garry Street

Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion, based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

LANDS WANTED

SOLDIER SETTLERS

Powers are proposed to be granted to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase land to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on land.

To assist soldiers in locating in any suitable district of Manitoba that they wish, the Soldier Settlement Board desires to have filed with them full description and lowest cash prices on a number of select quarter-sections available for purchase in each district of the province. Purchases by the board will be paid for in cash.

The public are informed that this land is for purchase by returned soldiers, and must be of good agricultural quality, and reasonable price, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. It should be within seven miles of a railway, open, free from weeds, water supply assured, and of moderate price. In giving particulars, mention nearest market and school. In comparison with the vast supply of vacant lands, the number of farms immediately required will be very limited. Owners, therefore, will kindly assist the Board by offering for the present only land which fills the above requirements.

No commission will be charged or paid. No offers to sell will be binding on the person offering, unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for the purchase of land, an inspection and valuation of such land may be made by the Board, as soon as free from snow. If approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Manitoba.

Address all communications concerning land in Manitoba to Supervisor, Soldier Settlement Board, Lands Department, Post Office Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

For lands in Saskatchewan, address Supervisor, Soldier Settlement Board, McCallum Hill Building, Regina.

For lands in Alberta address, Supervisor, Soldier Settlement Board, Post Office Building, Edmonton.

Soldier Settlement Board

Got Gophers? Kill Em Quick

For Information see KILL - EM - QUICK Ad. on Page 24 of this Issue.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Ray Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one sesson may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER, Mudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

It is Great Satisfaction To Be Right and Know It Success depends on Knowing—Not Guessing

The forerunner of success is preparation. The ambitious, prudent man knows he is right when he has

Western Canada Law

The New 1919 Edition

as a reference. It is intensely practical and invaluable to those wishing to know more about the laws that govern them. This book will solve your difficulties. It will save you money. It instructs in safe methods in all legal transactions. Be protected, don't take any more risks. One reference to the book will save you more than its cost.

Law is an Essential Part of a Liberal Education



The law-trained man is the man needed, not only in the courts and legislatures, but in business. The man who knows the law is actually looked up to.

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To paid-in-Advance Guide Subscribers

These Men Are Glad They Accepted Our Offer

David Bruce, Dacotah, Man. Thos. D. Brooks, Purple Springs,

Alta.
Felix Battle, Delia, Alta.
Randorf Bannon, Strassburg, Sask.
W. H. Burbidge, Glidden, Sask.
James Gray, Lashburn, Sask.
G. G. Glennie, Carnduff, Sask.
J. E. Holt, Loverna, Sask.
A. M. Hurschman, Kenex, Alta.
K. S. Kimball, Raymond, Alta.
W. H. Lamming, Plunkett, Sask.
Neal McDonald, Bow River, Alta.
J. M. Maloney, Carmangay, Alta.
Jas. B. Putt, Plapot, Sask.
L. Ruziuk, Viking, Alta.
Jas. R. Stewart, Jenner, Alta.
C. S. Schafer, Meleche, Alta.
John Schustor, Lipton, Sask John Schustor, Lipton, Sask J. Widdup, Kipling, Sask

YOU NEED IT

Whether you are a farmer, a banker, an investor, an agent, an employer, a justice of the peace, a notary, or professional man, you need this book.

So certain are we that you need it and will be absolutely convinced of its great value that we are making this offer to the first 1,000 paid-in-advance subscribers to The Guide who fill in the coupon below and main

ONLY 1,000 COPIES AVAILABLE ON THIS OFFER

This (subject to examination) offer is designed exclusively for paid-in-advance subsubscribers to The Guide. It is desired that others sand \$8.50 cash with order; otherwise we reserve the right to refuse delivery on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.



The Facts You Wanted to Know About

ACCURACY. — Every article pertaining to the laws of Western Canada are taken from the Dominion and Provincial Stat-

ntes.
AUTHORITY. — Compiled by
the most able authorities in
Western Canada; revised and
reprinted in November, 1918.
COMPREHENSIVENESS.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—
Covers 25.000 pages of statutes, revised, condensed and explained in 300 pages.

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> SEND NO MONEY JUST THE COUPON

The GRAIN Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FILL IN THE COUPON

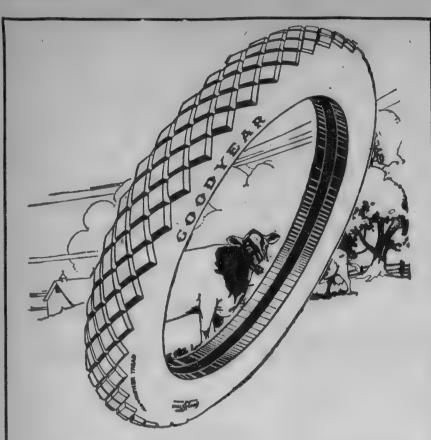
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e a Trica	D.	OFF	RIEDE	AND	3.6	AY	8

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,

Book Department, Winnipeg. Row Date.

Gentlemen: I have read the above advertisement. I am a paid-up subscriber to The Guide and would like you to send me on approval the WESTERN CANADA LAW 1919 Edition, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either remail the book to you (in an unsolled condition) or send you its price, viz., \$3.50.

Address



How do You Judge a Holstein?

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Alberta Hail Insurance Plan

Reasons Why It Should Be Supported on February 27 By W. D. Trego

HE first attempt of the farmers of Alberta to carry their own hail insurance was in the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, which came into effect in 1914, but it only received a majority vote so as to become operative in 26 municipalities.

At the time that act was framed we were all anxious to make the speculator help carry his share of the hail risk, help carry his share of the hail risk, so we agreed to spread the tax over all the land in the municipalities in which the act became effective. We did not then think of the poor homesteader who would only have a few acres in crop, but would be required to pay taxes on all his land.

We also made the mistake of attempting to guess what rate would be

We also made the mistake of attempting to guess what rate would be required to carry the risks and got the rate too low, and the second year the levy did not raise sufficient funds to pay the losses in full. The Hail Board paid what they could, about 67 per cent., and when they could get the act amended they borrowed enough money to cover the deficit and were authorized to impose an additional levy on the acreage in crop each year. to on the acreage in crop each year, to make a sufficient amount to cover the losses and expenses and to reduce the amount of the loan so as to pay it off by the end of the first five-year period. The end of the five years has now passed, and the Hail Board have paid off the loan and have a balance in hand of some \$29,000, and they find that they have only collected an average of about five and a half per cent. age of about five and a half per cent. over the five years to cover all losses and expenses, and that they have only used about five and a half per cent. of the amount collected for expenses while the line companies doing business in the province during the same time have collected from seven to 12 per cent. and have used about 33 per cent. of the amount collected for expenses.

Farmers Wanted Hail Insurance Plan

The delegates of the U.F.A. conventions in 1915, 1916 and 1917 kept directing the executive to try to work out some plan by which the farmers could get safe hail insurance at as low a cost as was consistent. After giving many plans much careful study we, with the assistance of the Hail Board of the province, have worked out the plan which is being presented to the ratepayers in the organized municipalities on February 27, and in that act we have eliminated all the objectionable features of the old act. The levy will be made on the land actually in crop each season and the rate will not be struck until the season is ended, so that enough can be raised each year to cover the losses and expenses and a small amount each year to create a

reserve fund. The first year the money

reserve fund. The first year the money will be borrowed on the credit of the province to pay the losses as they occur, and the province will be repaid from the taxes when collected.

Insurance Not Compulsory

The compulsory feature is eliminated by allowing any farmer who does not want the protection to withdraw his land by notifying the secretary of his municipality, and he does not bear any part of the expense. In case a loss of crop by cut-worms or drought or any other reason during the hail season, any farmer may withdraw any portion of his crop at any time and only pay of his crop at any time and only pay for the time he has been protected on that part of his crop which is with-drawn. We must get a sufficient vote in favor of the act in at least 45 municipalities before the act will become operative, so it is very important that every farmer who wants to see hail insurance carried at cost should not only go to the polls and vote for the act, but also see to it that every one of his neighbors does the same thing. If we get it carried in the required number of municipalities, then the individuals who live in the municipalities

dividuals who live in the municipalities where the majority do not vote in favor of it can get the protection by making application for the insurance.

The act has been submitted to the conventions of the U.F.A. and the municipalities in 1918 and 1919 and adopted by both conventions both years unanimously. It therefore fills the requirements of all farmers who have studied it, so as to become familiar with all its provisions.

The old line hail insurance companies have, through their Underwriters' Association, been able to prevent the U.F.A. from writing any hail insurance during the season of 1918, and they are working hard to get things in such shape that the farmers cannot get any insurance except through their companies and its transfer of the content of th insurance except through their com-panies, and if we fail to get this act passed they will make it very difficult for us to carry all we will require with-out going to them and paying their

rates.

To those who may think that the line companies are carrying the insurance as cheaply as it can be carried, I may say that according to the reports of the Insurance Commissioner of Alberta, they have collected from the farmers of this province during the past six years \$2,046,779 more than they have paid back in losses, and \$1,726,330 more than would have been required to cover the expenses at the required to cover the expenses at the same rate of expenses that our Hail In-surance Board have carried on their expenses.

Let every farmer in Alberta who be-lieves in a square deal for all do his part at the polls on February 27.

Marketing U.S. Crops

American Government has arranged for Sale of Entire Wheat Crop

N the New York Times of January In the New York Times of January 31, the following article appeared:

'An estimate of the extent of Europe's needs for food during the coming year, most of which will have to be supplied from this country, was given out yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration, from cable reports received from Herbert Hoover. These substantiate the estimate made by Mr. Barnes on Wednesday, that the entire surplus wheat supply of the country, and of other grains as well, would be required other grains as well, would be required from America before the end of the present crop year. Mr. Barnes reiterates in his statement that the Grain Corporation will maintain the 1918 guaranteed price for wheat.

Europe's Food Needs

! "The statement says:-The European bread and cereal demand before July 1 is apparently

as follows: ments have made firm purchases from the Grain Corporation of approximately 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour. The Allied government program calls for about 75,000,000 bushels of oats

also.
'''If restrictions are removed on cereal imports to European neutrals, they will require about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, rye or barley in grain or flour, to bring their bread consumption to normal, mostly from the United States. They will also require a considerable amount of oats, corn and cottonseed cake for feeding purposes.

""The European relief program called for about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and are fully conclude as flour

wheat and rye, fully one-half as flour, but the present program, allowed the Germans alone by the Allies, calls for about 6,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs per month, largely from the United States, if they can find the money to pay for it. As we have already shipped from the United States more than 160,000,000 bushels of wheat or flour, the Grain Corporation will easily dispose of all wheat, with perhaps a small

carry-over, if any, at next harvest.

'The basis of price of all these Continued on page 57.

Farmers and Repatriation

Some Suggestions as to How Returned Men Going on the Land Can be Helped-By John A. Stevenson

URING the last four years the contribution of the farmers of Canada to the national effort has been consistently meritorious. In the first place they gave to the Canadian armies many thousands of their best fighting men; whole battalions were made up practically of men from the farms or small villages. There is not a rural district in Canada which cannot show a long service list, and also, alas, a long honor roll of heroes who will never return, but whose memory will ever be a source of pride and glory.

but whose memory will ever be a source of pride and glory.

But in addition to the actual enlistments of Canadian farmers, they made other contributions in the common cause. They have played no small part in providing the allies with the food supplies which sverted a one time dangerous menace of famine. They worked longer hours, called in the assistance of their women folk, devised new sources of help and "carried on" with great success in the absence of a large proportion of their youth and manhood.

Their wives worked hard to help the

youth and manhood.
Their wives worked hard to help the Red Cross. Their daughters organized clubs to send comforts to the local boys at the front and they, themselves, gave freely to the Patriotic and other funds. The Victory Loan, too, could not have succeeded but for the keen support that came to it from the rural districts of Canada.

What Remains to Be Done

rural Canada can certainly look with pride upon her contribution in the cause of democracy since 1914, but the work is not yet done. There remains the difficult and delicate task of readjusting our national life and restoring to good employment and comfortable conditions of life men who have served us so well

ployment and comfortable conditions of life men who have served us so well and nobly in Europe.

A vast multitude of men will discover either that their old jobs have disappeared or that they have been taken by others. A certain number can be absorbed in industrial life, but the competition will be keen in view of the fact of munitions workers who have been discharged and it is not likely that there discharged and it is not likely that there will be, for some time, in the cities enough jobs for the workers available. The result will be that a large number of our returning army must needs have recourse to the land, and it is highly desirable that the farmers of Canada who need labor should make an effort to secure the services of returned men wherever pos-

The Duty of the Returned Men

The Duty of the Returned Men

If they knew of an old employee who has come back and is out of work they should at once get hold of him and offer him employment. It may be that his experiences in the field have left him with shattered nerves and a certain disinclination for excessively long hours; therefore, towards him there should be exercised the greatest patience and tact.

Most of the farmers in Canads can create work, if they desire to. Many of them have land to be cleared, fences to be erected, new barns and outhouses to be built, and within the last few years the high prices of foodstuffs have improved many bank balances. The next two years are destined to be critical times when the process of transition from War to Peace

are destined to be critical times when the process of transition from War to Peace basis is going on, and what is needed for the salvation of the country is a maximum of activity in all lines of production. If, therefore, a farmer has contemplated the erection of hew buildings, or the improvement of his land, now is the time, if he wishes to perform a service to his country, to begin his operations. His needs will create a demand for raw material and will provide employment for an additional number of men.

A District Suggestion

Why should not there be a special committee formed by every farmers club or Grain Growers' organization throughout or Grain Growers' organization throughout
the Dominion to give a royal welcome
to the men as they return? Let each of
its members agree that if they find men
stranded without work, and without
homes they will take one to their farm
and keep him for two or three months
until he can recover the old civilian
attitude towards life. Maybe his board
and lodging would cost a few dollars, but
the average soldier is a handy-man at

most things and his sense of comradeship

most things and his sense of comradeship and duty is strong.

The government's plans for soldiers settlement have not fully matured, but the machinery is now established and there is every prospect that within the next few years many soldier settlers will be located on farms in various districts of Canada. If the intelligent farmers of each locality would simply make up their minds quietly to take the soldier settlers under their wing during their years of probation and give them the benefit of their long experience, they could perform a very great public service. The soldier settler will be the last man to desire any coddling or nursing, but if he were made to feel that the community around him regarded themselves as more or less him regarded themselves as more or less his debtors and were anxious to effect some repayment of that debt by timely assistance and quiet help, his early efforts at farming would derive great encourage-ment therefrom.

Many soldiers who have fallen in their country's service have left behind them young orphan children. In days gone by there has always come from Great Britain an annual stream of child im-migrants from institutions like Dr. Barnardo's and Quarrier's Homes who have been placed on farms and in time found their way to happiness and prosperity. Why should the idea not be extended to the children of our own soldiers?

For Co-operative Management

The formers' preprietions in this

For Co-operative Management
The farmers' organizations in this
country have now developed very large
business enterprizes, the bo-operative idea
is spreading far and wide. Co-operative
stores are springing up in many villages
and distribution, as well as collection, is
being attempted with success. Now,
farmers' societies often find great difficulty
in securing an efficient co-operative
manager. It happens that in the Canadian
army there are today a large number of
men who, as regimental quartermasters or
quartermaster-sergeants or in the Army men who, as regimental quartermasters or quartermaster-sergeants or in the Army Service Corps, must have acquired a very useful experience in business and in handling commodities; they have had the opportunity to become efficient book-keepers and business men and it would be a manifold pity if this special training was utterly wasted. Would it not be possible to take a considerable number of this class of men, give them a training in co-operative methods and then have them available for farmers' organizations as managers of their co-operative institutions? stitutions

The above are only a few suggestions as to how the rural members of our community can assist in the public duty of restoring our army to civil life. But all the plans will fail unless there is also present an understanding spirit which realizes that, in the first place, we owe a great debt to the men who have saved the world from Prussianism, and in the second world from Prussianism, and in the second place, that the same united effort which was concentrated on carrying on the war, must not be abated, but must be continued with additional vigor in the task of building up a new Canada.

Newspaper Ownership

Newspaper Ownership
It is unquestionable that sometimes the policy of the whole country is determined by a few newspapers, and it is essential from the point of view of the public good that the public know just who of what stands back of the course which a newspaper may advocate. If a newspaper has become the mouth-piece of a railway, the public has a right to know it. The United States has a law to this effect, and we think Canada might safely follow the precedent. All newspapers should be compelled to publish a list of their stock and bond-holders. This might be hard on the man who was trying be hard on the man who was trying secretly to influence public opinion through the newspapers, but it would certainly be of advantage to the public.—Christian Guardian (Methodist).

Argentine Farmers on Strike

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9.—Farmers in Las Palmas are striking, and explain that their returns will not buy sacking and pay rent. They have issued a declaration that they will not sell grain or wheat or pay their debts until these products are quoted at their real value, and they will not plow or sow for the next crop.



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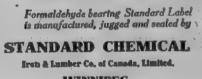
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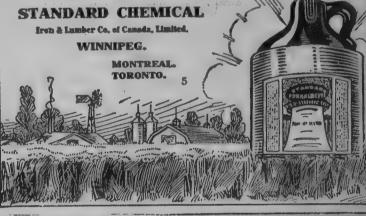
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The Deeper Life

"Christ, Who is our Life" -Col. iii' 4 By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Dr. BLAND.

Y effort, a few weeks ago, to explain what conversion meant, has brought me several letters with me. Controversy has its place and value, but I scarcely think it would help to fulfill the purpose of these columns. It is the practical appears from writers who do not agree

columns. It is the practical aspect of all religious ideas that they are concerned with, and one is often pleasantly surprised to find that people who seem in people who seem in theory very far apart in practical matters are very close together. So, instead of embarking on a purely doctrinal controversy, it may be well if we try to discover what is the fundamental experience which underlies the Christian doctrine of conversion and the texts to which some of my which some of my correspondents refer me.
Is not the fundamental

experience of the Christian life and the funda-

experience of the Christian life and the fundamental teaching of the New Testament just this, that those who trust Jesus Christ, open their heart to His influence, look to Him for guidance and help, do experience something which can only be adequately described as a new and higher life?

The experience is like finding a deeper and better soul. It is like sinking a well till a spring is tapped. The most appealing and illuminating description of this experience, I think, is to be found in the opening verses of the fifteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel. It is the parable of the Vine and the Branches, the heart of that Gospel as that Gospel is the heart of the New Testament, and as the New Testament is the heart of Christianity.

Now the teaching of this passage is not to be established by authority or by argument. It can only be known by experience and it is the testimony of all who have received Christ into their hearts that He does bring this finer, stronger, freer, more fruitful life with Him. And all people who know this experience unite in declaring that this higher life is not something they can consider their own or have any right to take pride in or that they can be sure of keeping if they part with Christ. The very contrary is the case. The better they are, the more perfect their victory over sin, the richer and happier the new life, the more they feel that all that is good in them is absolutely bound up with this fellowship, this living union with Christ. He is the vine-trunk, they are only branches. The branches of the vine may be lopped off every season: the vine does not die, but

vine-trunk, they are only branches. The branches of the vine may be lopped off branches of the vine may be lopped off every season; the vine does not die, but the branches do. The bond the parable illustrates is just faith, the humble, trustful attitude of the heart. Christians come to know by their victories and by their defeats that they are stronger when they feel weak than when they are living at their best that it is not they who live but Christ in them. They understand, at least, in a measure what St. Paul meant when he said, "It is no longer I that live but it is Christ that liveth in me and the life that I live, I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me and gave Himself for me."

Another illustration, or parable, far less exquisite, but which may have some

less exquisite, but which may have some helpfulness in this electrical age is that

helpfulness in this electrical age is that of the electric car. The power of Christ resembles electricity. Both are mysterious, known not in themselves but in their effects. Just as electricity warms and lights and moves the car, so the power that is in Christ gives enthusiasm and guidance and strength to the soul.

And as the essential condition in the electric car is that the trolley be in contact with the electrified wire, so the essential condition in the Christian soul is that there be the touch of faith, of need, of yearning, of trust.

Let the trolley slip

off the wire and instantly the lights in the car go out, quickly the car comes to a stop, and more slowly but not less surely the electric heat-

ers grow cold.

It is a great impoverishment of the Christian ishment of the Christian life to fail in any way to realize that Christ is not only our Example, our Ideal, our Captain, our Guide, but what is far deeper and more vital than anything these titles convey our these titles convey, our Life. The greatest need of the human soul is not guidance but moral energy. The deepest energy. The deepest tragedy of human life is to know and to approve the right and yet through

the right and yet through weakness of will, or taint of blood or rush of passion to do the wrong, and it is this power that lies in Christ to make our lives strong and full that is perhaps the special teaching of the Fourth Gospel.

The insistence, then, on Regeneration or the New Birth which we find especially in this Gospel, has nothing arbitrary or conventional about it. It

especially in this Gospel, has not arbitrary or conventional about it. It is not taught by the Church in order to do honor to Christ. It is born of a do honor to Christ. It is born of a real and profound experience. The Church does not mean that because she gives Christ such an exalted place, therefore every one must trust Him or refusing to trust Him be rejected, as though this were a sort of arbitrary penalty for a dishonor done to Christ, the gravest kind of lese-majeste. Rather, the Church has found that Jesus Christ can so transform the lives of those who receive Him that men can of those who receive Him that men can only describe the change as a new birth and they can think of the Regenerator as nothing less than divine. "How would you prove the divinity of Christ?" was the question put to, an unlearned but fervid man who was being examined as to his fitness to receive a local preacher's license. The man was puzzled. "Let me put the question to him," said a wiser examiner. "How do you know that Jesus Christ is the Son of God," he said to him. "Why, bless you," answered the other, his face lighting up at once, "Because He saved my soul."

The Christian doctrine of Regeneration is not theology so much as biology.

tion is not theology so much as biology. But just because it is the outgrowth of experience the Church must never for-get that it is only experience that can commend it. There is little use in preaching conversion except as there is at least one man or woman in sight who unmistakably lives a life different from the ordinary, on a higher level of courage, honesty, helpfulness and unselfishness.

selfishness.

And yet on the other hand it must never be forgotten that the life that is drawn from Christ is not equally strong and well-developed in all, and that we must be slow to deny its existence in a great many people who may be in some ways very defective. In a land of Bibles and Sunday schools and churches, with a great literature deeply penetrated with Christian influences, newspapers and common-talk in a thousand ways betraying the effect of nearly ways betraying the effect of nearly nineteen centuries of Christianity, it is hard for any man to wholly escape Christ, or feeling that the touch of touch not to be quickened by it. And of the little children we may be sure

that this union with Christ is their birth-right which they ought never to lose.

NOTE .- A reader of The Guide, whose kind words I greatly appreciate, suggests that in

neighborhoods where there is no religious service on Sunday, or an infrequent one, a service might be held and these one, a service might be neid and these articles read as a sermon. Where a good many in the neighborhood take The Guide, I would suggest also that the articles might serve as the basis for a discussion. I need not say how gratifying it would be to me if any such use could be made of them.

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TEXT:

"And this is the record, that God hath given unto us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. "He that hath the Son of God hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not iffe."—

1 John v. 11, 12.



Land and Loans---To Help Soldiers Become Farmers

The Government has been developing a programme that includes the provision of land, the granting of loans, and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

The Present Plan

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, an eligible returned soldier is entitled, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, to a free grant of one quarter-section of Dominion Lands on homestead conditions.

For this purpose the Government has suspended homestead entry by others than soldiers on all remaining homestead lands in the Western provinces within fifteen miles of railway transportation, pending enquiry into their suitability.

As soon as soldiers go on the land, the Board has power to grant him a loan up to the maximum of \$2.500.

This loan is granted to settlers to help them acquire land for farming, discharge incumbrances, undertake improvements, erect buildings and secure necessary livestock, machinery and equipment.

The New Proposal

The Government has found it necessary to broaden these original plans for the following reasons: (a) It has been found that only a limited amount of suitable homestead land is available for soldier settlement; (b) Some Crown lands are held by the Provinces; (c) Homesteading may not suit all the returned soldiers.

It is now proposed that the Provincial Governments co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board in acquiring suitable lands at present held uncultivated by private owners. The Dominion Government has announced its intention of introducing necessary legislation along these lines at the opening of the next Session.

The lands so bought will be resold to the soldier at cost price. It is suggested that the purchaser be required to make a cash payment of one-tenth of the purchase price. The balance will be payable in equal annual instalments extended over twenty years or longer.

The amount of the land purchased by this plan, if it is approved by Parliament, will be limited in value to \$5,000. Interest will be charged at a low rate of five per cent.

When these new proposals for land purchase become effective the Board will be able to loan the soldier settler up to a total of \$1,500 for the purchase of livestock and equipment in addition to the loan for the purchase of his land. It will be granted on practically the same terms as the loans now allowed.

As the soldier improves his farm the Board may advance him a further Who May Apply

The Act applies to any one who has served with an honourable record in the Canadian or Imperial forces in the present war, or to any Canadian who was on active service with the Allied forces, or the widow of any such person who died on active service.

The Board will loan money only to those who have had sufficient experience or training in farming. Each applicant may be required to appear in person before the Qualification Committee in his district.

Training

Those soldiers who have insufficient experience in farming will be helped by the Board to secure the necessary training to qualify them for the loans.

Special instructional courses are being arranged with the agricultural schools and experimental farms.

Farmers will be asked to co-operate in giving the soldier practical training and knowledge.

Results

Loans, amounting to over 11/4 million dollars, have already been granted to over one thousand returned soldiers.

Since the regulations were completed last July, over eight hundred soldiers have made entries on Dominion Crown Lands under the Soldier Settlement Act



Offices of the Soldier Settlement Board are located as follows: Post Office Bldg., EDMONTON, Alta.; Post Office Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.; Pemberton Bldg., EDMONTON, Alta.; Post Office Bldg., REGINA, Sask.; 32 Adelaide St. E., TORONTO, Ont.; Drummond Bldg., MONTREAL, Que. In New Brunswick the Board is temporarily represented by the Secretary of the Provincial Farm Settlement Board, St. John; in Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Halifax, N.S.; and in Prince Edward Island by the Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

The Repatriation Committee OTTAWA

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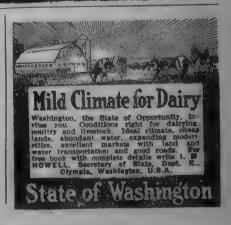
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NICK TAITINGER

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An American Farmers' Movement

Continued from Page 7

age price paid for butterfat by the Farmers Union creamery was 2.4 Pcents above Chicago butter.

Part of the time the big centralizing

Part of the time the big centralizing creameries paid unwarranted prices for butterfat in an attempt to kill the Farmers Union creamery. This keen competition held down the profits of the latter, so that it had nothing to distribute as patronage dividends on the 1917 business, but it paid all expenses and interest on the paid up capital stock. Moreover, it added to the income of every cream producer in it territory, whether or not he patronized it A Farmers' Union company operated a smaller creamery at Riverton, Nebraska until the plant burned down last spring The same company is building a new plant at Superior, Nebraska. Other creameries are contemplated, but organization was not pushed while the war was on The ideal is to have perhaps a dozen Farmers' Union creameries in Nebraska well distributed throughout the state, and then to federate them for the sale of butter and the purchase of creamery supplies Such a system would establish fair prices for butterfat in every part of the state.

The Farmers' Union State Exchange Attention has been given to the buying

Such a system would establish fair prices for butterfat in every part of the state

The Farmers' Union State Exchange
Attention has been given to the buying side of co-operation from the beginning of the Farmers' Union in Nebraska. From the outset the locals and the local associations had difficulty in buying outside of the regular channels. This led to the organization of the Farmers' Union State Exchange in 1914. This is a stock company, all of the stock of which is held in trust by the directors of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative State Union of Nebraska. It is the property, therefore, of all the members of the Farmers' Union in the state. The paid-up capital, which now amounts to \$54,000, has come from a surplus in the State Union treasury, accumulated from membership dues and fees, and from loans made by members These loans are secured by notes bearing five per cent, interest—debentures you would call them in Canada.

Goods handled by the State Exchange include farm implements and farm operating equipment of all kinds, fencing, twine. coal, salt, posts, feeds, seeds, automobile tires, paints, oils, clothing, shoes, groceries and farm produce. A large stock of all these goods, except coal and farm produce, is carried in Omaha. The State Union has leased three floors of a large fireproof warehouse building which soon will be occupied by the Exchange and the offices of the State Union.

The Exchange sells to Farmers' Union companies and associations, to Farmers Union locals and to individual members, but does not sell anything outside of the membership except farm produce consigned to it by members. It is operated as nearly as possible without profit. The volume of business transacted by the Exchange in the year 1917, was \$1,787,700.91 at a total expense of \$59,777.16, and with a net profit of only \$1.72 per cent. It is expected that the business of the exchange for 1918 will go above \$2,500,000.

Twine is one of the largest items in the sales made by the Exchange this year saved members about \$50, o The Farmers' Union State Exchange

The produce department sells eggs and other produce for members. This year it is handling an enormous volume of pota toes, amounting to over two hundred car-loads up to October 29. Most of these-were shipped by the Farmers' Union Potato Growers' Association of Sheridan Potato Growers' Association of Sheridan County, a local independent company organized to handle the potato crop for local growers. The Exchange sells the potatoes on a commission of five cents a hundredweight. Many of the potatoes are going to Farmers' Union members in parts of the state where the potato crop failed this year.

The Exchange needs a great deal more

The Exchange needs a great deal more capital to cope with the growing business Some of the members of the Farmers Union think the stock of the Exchange should be sold to members. Others object to that plan, because it would take the

control of the Exchange out of the hands of the State Union and put it into the hands of those who subscribed for stock. Most of the members of the organization seem to feel that the Exchange should be kept in the control of the entire membership of the State Union. Perhaps a plan can be worked out to sell some kind of non-voting stock.

Another question is whether the Exchange should sell only in wholesale quantities, or to do a wholesale and mail quantities, or to do a wholesale and mail order business as at present. Although on some lines of goods the Exchange now makes lower prices to local associations and stores to individual members, yet because of the cost of maintaining local stocks of goods, the local associations cannot sell these goods as cheaply as the exchange sells them by mail order. This raises the question whether those who are willing to forego the convenience of local buying should be denied the cheaper method of securing goods.

How Goods Are Ordered and Handled How Goods Arc Ordered and Handled
Local co-operative buying takes a number of forms. The earliest of these was
the pooling of orders for goods in Farmers'
Union locals. This is still practiced very
widely, particularly where no local association or company has been organized to
carry a stock of goods. Another method
of buying is through "centrals" formed by
several locals. These combine orders
and buy in carload lots, especially of such
goods as twine, coal, salt, posts, and
flour. Little or no capital is required for
this kind of buying, because no stock of
goods is carried.

Where a company is organized to op-

Where a company is organized to operate an elevator, the bulkier supplies usually are purchased through that company. Often the practice is followed of delivering as much as possible from cars, but companies that handle coal, lumber and implements keep these goods in stack. and implements keep these goods in stock.

and implements keep these goods in stock. Some of the elevator companies carry quite an assortment of goods. One company I have in mind, besides bulkier commodities, keeps flour, sugar, shoes, automobile tires, oils and paints.

In some places where a Farmers' Union elevator company handles in the bulkier farm supplies a branch business or a separate company is organized to deal in other supplies and ship such produce as eggs and butterfat. Usually where merchandising is extensive it is carried on by a separate company. These merchandising companies or associations may operate a regular store, or do offly a sort of warehouse business and sell in bulk lots.

The different methods of buying out-

The different methods of buying outlined here have had the preference over co-operative stores up to this time. However, within the past year there has been a great increase in the number of Farmers' Union stores in Nebraska, carrying a full stock of groceries, and oftentimes dry goods and clothing as well. These stores are organized along the same co-operative

are organized along the same co-operative lines as the elevator companies, which is practically the Rochdale plan.

Altogether there are about 427 incorporated Farmers' Union local buying agencies in Nebraska, including the elevator companies that sell merchandise. Of this number about 160 are regular cooperative stores. These local buying agencies have not been co-ordinated or federated. Each goes its own way, buying

agencies have not been co-ordinated or federated. Each goes its own way, buying where its manager thinks he can get the best bargains. Some of them buy a great deal from the State Exchange, while others buy very little.

Two of the big problems before the farmers' Union in Nebraska are to federate the local elevators for terminal marketing and to federate the various buying agencies. We should like to secure such advantages as our fellow farmers in Canada have secured through the co-ordination of their local elevators into great systems managed by a central board. But we are not sure that we are willing to surrender locally independence so completely. You may be sure that we are studying carefully everything you are doing in Canada.



Not Often Seen in January.
Discing on the farm of J. Samoniblan, South
Fork, Sask., January 21. Farmers would
cooner see two feet of snow on the ground
this winter.



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The Countrywoman

A Barage of Flattery

OME time ago we pointed out on this page that women must be prepared for every known and unknown kind of overture from the party politicians in an effort to win their favor. Women in politics are largely an unknown quality. All parties would like to have their allegiance, and naturally all parties are going to work hard in an effort to gain it.

The following paragraph is taken from a woman's paper of Vancouver, under date of February 1, 1919. Hon. W. J. Bowser is leader of the opposition in British Columbia, was for many years attorney-general under the Mc-Bride administration, and later was Hon. Richard McBride's successor to the premiership. The writer of the paragraph is a well-known woman of Vancouver. She says: "It was my privilege to be present at the dinner given by Hon. W. J. Bowser on Tuesday evening at the Vancouver Club, when covers were laid for about 40 representative women of the city, whom he entertained and invited to discuss the various viewpoints on reconstruction and the pressing problems of the day, without reference to party affiliations. It was a scene resplendent with fair women and one man. Down the centre of the table were arranged colored lights shaded with yellow chiffon, suggesting the appearance of foot-lights. The favors laid at the place of each guest consisted of corsage bouquets of violets and pink carnations and the cuisine was excellent. The discussions made the evening one to be long remembered for its unique feature, worthy of the initiative force and brain power of the host who had planned it. Each guest present appreciated the occasion and contributed ideas, suggestions on reconstruction, education, housing problems, vocational training in the schools and for the under-age soldier, industrial schools and prohibition probes; in fact, so divergent and varied were the topics, so full of significant value and profit to all present by their very divergence. Mr. Bowser gave very interesting information in his personal talk which was absorbed and appreciated at its full worth by the guests. Speaking for myself, I spent one of the most enjoyable evenings of my life, for I love discussions, especially where they are of so much important value to national reconstruction. As a conclusion to a delightful evening the company stood and drank to the health of the host." This is the sort of thing we may look for. Our country wom

This is the sort of thing we may look for. Our country women are bound to be relatively free from it by virtue of their isolation, but politicians are wonderfully versatile and sometimes original, and they will find a way to appeal to the farm women, unless the farm women are prepared for their barage of flattery.

Get Hansard

Women are displaying an astonishingly increasing interest in affairs of government, as evidenced from the number of requests for information regarding government publications which are reaching the desk of the editor of this page. Public persons have always said that the most difficult thing with which they have to contend is the apathy of the people. It is a good thing for governments and peoples to have that indifference give place to interest and concern.

Every club this year should get Hansard. Hansard is the verbatim report of the debates in the House of Commons, printed each day and distributed free. Instruct your club secretary to write to your member at Ottawa to have your club placed on the mailing list. Only in this way can you know definitely what is being said and done at Ottawa. While newspapers give more or less detailed reports daily, the proceedings are reported somewhat in the light of the editorial policies of the individual papers.

Health Conference at Ottawa

A news despatch from Ottawa says that the first steps toward the organization of the social hygiene program for Canada were taken, when representatives of a number of provinces methere at the call of the acting-premier, Sir Thomas White, to discuss legislation for the control of venereal diseases. The conference was brought together at the suggestion of the military authorities, and each province was invited to send its chief health officer. During the afternoon session, an important discussion took place and a number of resolutions were passed, in

During the afternoon session, an important discussion took place and a number of resolutions were passed, in one of which the conference placed itself on record as being in favor of the immediate establishment of a federal board of health.

Another resolution passed states that subject to the consideration of the governments of the respective provinces, the following general principles are necessary in any legislation looking to the prevention and control of venereal diseases: Compulsory notification; compulsory treatment; standardized treatment; authority to examine persons sus-

Education, Claxton, has signified his intention of being present. Among the topics which will be disensed are these: "The Development of National Character through Education," "Characteristics and Tendencies of Leading Contemporary School Systems," "Canadian School and Newer Citizens of Canada, ""Canadian Schools and International Relationships," "The Relation of the School to Sound Democracy."

More School Nurses

The Saskatchewan government's experiment in organizing a health supervision branch of the department of education for the purpose of supervising the health of the children in the public schools of the province has proved such a success that it is the intention of the government to increase the staff of school nurses from three to ten this year, it was announced by Premier Martin, Minister of Education, to the legislature, on Saturday.

The premier made the announcement while the house was in committee of supply dealing with the estimate when

against the contingency of illness, by paying taxes. We must widen the system of taxation so that everyone in the district, whether a landowner or not, will pay his reasonable share, and then give equal service to all when ill."

give equal service to all when ill."

He outlined proposed amendments to the Hospital Act, which will be brought before the legislature at this session. bringing cities under the act, and so linking up the larger city hospitals with the rural ones for special facilities; and also special legislation which is being introduced to rectify certain unsatis factory district boundaries and to provide for a more equitable distribution of hospital taxation. Towns are not now bearing their fair share of costs in several districts.

Perhaps It's The "Flu"

If you have the pip or gout,

It's the "Flu"!

If you know not what you"re about,

It's the "Flu"!

If you're dizzy in the head,

Or you feel as one half dead,

And what you think is best unsaid.

It's the "Flu"!

If you have the belly-ache,
It's the "Flu"!

If you're tired when you wake,
It's the "Flu"!

If your memory's off the track,
And your liver's out of whack,
Or you're sore across the back,
It's the "Flu"!

If you're skinnier than most guys,
It's the "Flu"!
If you see things before your eyes,
It's the "Flu"!
If your jaws hurt when you bite,
If you've hed an artil fright

If your jaws hurt when you bite,
If you've had an swful fright,
Or you can't sleep well at night,
It's the "Flu"!

If you cannot be enthused,

It's the "Flu"?

If you're mentally confused,

It's the "Flu"?

If you dream you own a mine,

If you've shivers down your spine.

Or you've no desire to dine,

It's the "Flu"?

Or you've no desire to dine,
It's the "Flu"!

If you get thirsty when a'talking,
It's the "Flu"!

If you're shaky while a'walking,
It's the "Flu"!

If you seem a trifle ill,
Then you send for Doctor Pill,
And after summing up his skill,
It's the "Flu"!

There's no need to diagnose,
It's the "Flu"!
There's no cause to change the dose.
It's the "Flu"!
With much practice he's been blest,
There's no use to make a test,
He'll just bunch you with the rest,
It's the "Flu"!

—Dr. Charles MacFadden, Bad Axe, Mich.



The Substantial Farm Home of W. H. English, Harding, Man.

pected of being affected with venereal disease; prevention of quack treatment, quack remedies, and the advertising of such treatment and remedies; right of entry of public health authorities; prevention of infection, etc.

A resolution advocating the amendment of the criminal code of Canada, so that a person who is suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form who, knowingly or by culpable negligence, communicates such disease to another person, shall be guilty of a criminal offence, was also passed.

Another one passed advocates that

Another one passed advocates that the Dominion government render financial assistance to the provinces in fighting these diseases, and another advises the examination of all seamen coming within the purview of the Immigration Act before they are allowed ashore at Canadian ports.

Conference on Education

Plans are nearing completion for the giant conference on education that is to be held in Winnipeg some time towards the end of August. Professor W. F. Osborne, of Manitoba University, who is largely responsible for the executive work in connection with the conference, said recently to the press. "This is the first big massed attack Canada has made on the problem of education. The movement is part and parcel of the growing self-consciousness of the country and the desire of its people to work out national ideals. The holding of this conference will be a tremendous stimulus to education. One of the things to be emphasized at the conference is the desirability to establish a national bureau of education, to be a research bureau on education rather than an executive. It would collect information and disseminate it and be purely advisory in character. The main aim of the conference will be how to make the schools bear most directly on national ideals."

It is expected that several British educators will attend the conference and United States Commissioner of

the item for school health supervision was under consideration, the amount voted for the ensuing year for this purpose being \$17,700, as compared with a sum of \$6,600 for the fiscal year just closing.

Mr. Martin said that the nurses at the present on the staff were being sent where there was the greatest demand for their services, but a considerable increase in the staff was urgently needed if the work was to be carried on with the success that it deserved. The salaries of the nurses were being increased from \$1,200 to \$1,350 though the director of hygiene was of the opinion that the sum should be \$1,500.

the director of hygiene was of the opinion that the sum should be \$1,500.

The provincial government of Alberta is preparing to pay one-third of the cost of medical inspection of rural schools by public health nurses, wherever any district will institute such inspection at least once a year.

The government has also agreed to undertake to provide proper medical and nursing care for unorganized fringes of settlement which it is impossible to organize into hospital districts for some time to come, and has set apart \$25,000 to settle returned army medical men or other doctors in these places, and to pay them bonusses which will enable them to carry on; and to give a grant of \$5,000 to the Victorian Order of Nurses this year. All this is preliminary to the development of the provincial scheme of hospitals, which are now being organized.

These announcements were made by

These announcements were made by Hon. A. G. MacKay, minister of municipal affairs, at the convention of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities, in Paget Hell Thursday morning.

ment Districts and Rural Municipalities, in Paget Hall, Thursday morning.

Hon. Mr. MacKay held before the convention the ideal of the public school free system for hospitals as well as schools, and urged them to approach this as nearly as possible in their local subsequents.

"When a man or woman is on his back, it is no time to hit him with fees," he said. "That is the very time when he can least afford to be taxed. Let him insure himself when he is well,

Decrease in Neglect

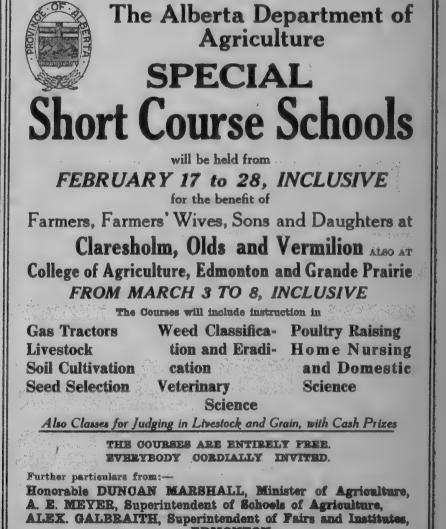
In the Juvenile Court some of the most significant data ought to be found if Prohibition brings the benefits its advocates have claimed for it. This is the testimony of Judge McKerchar, of Winnipes:

"Ouring the first year the Manitoba Temperance Act was in force the number of neglected and dependant children dealt with by the Juvenile Court of Winnipeg was 23 per cent. less than the number dealt with during the last year of the licensing system.

"The decrease in neglect and dependency thus shown by our Court statistics is the immediate result of the Temperance Act. The ultimate result, however, of our temperance legislation will be more apparent when the number of mental defectives and epileptics in the next generation can be compared with the number of such cases now requiring attention. I think it is safe to say that approximately 75 per cent. of mental defectives and epileptics are children of parents who were addicted to strong drink, and that drink has greatly aggravated these defects, and as the majority of delinquents are defective or epileptic the decrease in their number will result in a similar decline in delinquency.—Social Welfare.







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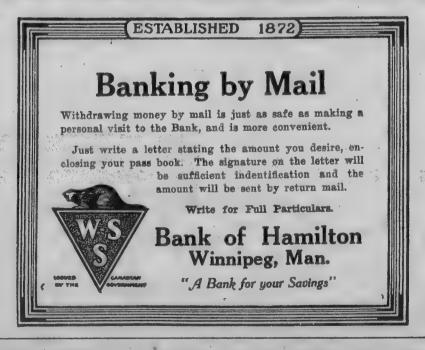
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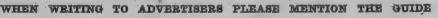
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Hot Breakfasts

HEN one is doing manual labor a hot substantial breakfast is almost a necessity. In different parts of the country different dishes form the main part of the dishes form the main part of the morning meal. In certain sections of New Brunswick fried pork and buckwheat pancakes is the breakfast served three-hundred and sixty-five days in the year. In parts of Nova Scotia and the New England States, baked beans and creamed codfish are the standbys. In the West we have depended largely on meat of some kind and potatoes. Since the war began we have had to use less meat, both from patriotic and mercenary reasons. There are many varieties of hot breads, There are many varieties of hot breads, muffins, pancakes, etc., that help out in preparing the breakfast menu. Most of these are wholesome and the ones that contain bran and the coarser grains are a great help in overcoming constipation, that common ill that is at the bottom of so many of our physical troubles.

There are some very good pancake dours on the market that contain all the ingredients except the moisture necessary to make the batter. Pancakes and bacon or pancakes and syrup is a dish not to be despised. Sift together flour, baking-powder, sugar, salt, then combine with the bran. Add milk gradually, egg well beaten and melted butter or butter substitute. Bake in a hot oven in buttered muffin tins.

Bran Griddle Cakes

Try these some morning as a change from the usual pancakes. 11/2 cups flour 1/2 teaspoon salt. Sweet milk

1½ cups bran 2 teaspoons baking powder

Sift the flour and baking-powder, add the bran and the salt. Beat the egg well, add milk and mix with the flour and bran, using enough milk to make a thin batter. Cook on a hot, greased griddle. Serve with syrup and butter or sprinkle with scraped maple sugar, roll up and serve

Rice Pop-overs

1 level teaspoon salt 2 cups flour 2 level tablespoons sugar 2 cups milk 2 level cups cold boiled rice 2 teaspoons baking powder 2 eggs

Mash rice until smooth. Sift flour, baking-powder and salt twice. Beat yolks of eggs, add whites beaten to a stiff froth and stir them into the rice. Then add milk and flour alternately and beat until



Ryzon Rice Griddle Cakes

Some of these recipes may seem extravagant in the number of eggs called for. Most of them may be made with one egg where two are called for, and in many of them the egg may be omitted, many of them the egg may be omitted, except in pop-overs and such where the egg is the only leavening agent used. There are some egg substitutes on the market that answer the purpose very well when eggs are scarce. Eggs are good food and if you have them, and can afford it, use them. It is a good plan when eggs are cheap in the spring to put down 20 or 30 dozen for winter use. I am using some now that I have had in water-glass since last May, and they are fresh and good yet. good yet.

Pancakes

1 cup water 1 cup pancake flour Mix the flour and the water and beat well until the batter is smooth. Cook on a hot well-greased griddle. Serve with maple syrup, corn syrup or honey.

Pancake Flour Muffins

\$ cups pancake flour. Tegg 11/2 oups water Beat the egg well, add the flour and the water. Bake in muffin tins. Serve with fam or marmalade.

Graham Muffins

l oup graham flour é level teaspoons bak-ing powder l egg

1 cup white flour 1 cup milk 2 tablespoons melted shortening

Mix and sift flour, baking-powder, salt and sugar. Add the beaten egg to the milk and mix well. Stir in the melted shortening last. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in a fairly hot oven. These are excellent with bacon or park strap. pork scrap.

Oatmeal Griddle Cakes

This recipe helps to utilize any cereal that may be left from breakfast. These pancakes make a good breakfast or supper dish.

oup cooked catmes!
oup flour
soupe milk

4 teaspoons baking powder 1 tablespoon melted

Add the milk, salt, yolk of the egg and melted butter or butter substitute to the oatmeal, then add the flour sifted with the baking-powder and the white of egg stiffly beaten. Fry on a hot, well-greased griddle. Serve with sausages or sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon.

Bran Muffins

1 cup milk 1 teaspoon salt 4 tablespoons baking powder

smooth. Grease gem pans well, sprinkle a little flour in each. Fill two-thirds full with the mixture and bake in a very hot oven. Serve hot with meat cakes or with butter and maple syrup.

White Flour Griddle Cakes

4 level teaspoons bak-ing powder 1 teaspoon salt 2 cups milk

3 level cups flour 3 eggs 1 tablespoon butter

Melt butter. Mix flour, bakingpowder and salt together and sift into a
basin. Beat yolks and whites of eggs
separately. Add yolks to milk and then
add butter. Gradually add flour and beat
into a smooth batter, then fold in the
whites of the eggs. Pour batter into a
wide mouthed pitcher and pour onto a
hot, well-greased griddle. When brown
on one side, turn and brown on the other.
Serve with bacon or fried pork; or spread
with jelly or jam, sprinkle with cinnamon,
roll up and serve very hot.

Hoover Pancakes

2 cupe butter milk or sour milk or source milk or sou

Soak the bread crumbs in milk for half an hour. Scald cornmeal with one cup boiling water, cool, add crumbs soaked in milk. Soda dissolved in one teaspoon hot water. Mix well and cook on a hot, greased griddle. Serve with syrup, honey, jam or any of the fruit butters.

Standard Biscuits

4 cups sifted flour
4 level teaspoons baking powder
1 level teaspoon salt 2 rounding tablespoons
butter or lard
cup milk
cup water

Sift flour once, then measure, add salt sift flour once, then measure, add salt and baking-powder and sift three times, rub shortening in, add milk and water, turn out on a well-floured board and roll about one inch thick; cut and bake in a quick oven. There are a few principles that govern the making of good biscuits. A soft dough, very little handling and a hot oven. While kneading is good for yeast dough, it is death to baking-powder dough. powder dough.

Graham Biscuits

2 cups white flour 2 rounding tablespoons shortening 1 small tesspoon sods

2 cups Graham flour 1 level teaspoon salt Sour milk

Sift the soda, salt and white flour together, add to the Graham flour, rub in the shortening and add enough sour milk or buttermilk to make a soft dough. Bake in a quick oven. These are delicious for breakfast with honey.

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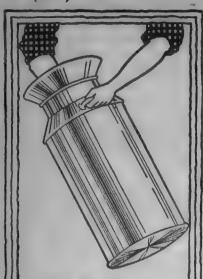
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Johnny Cake without Eggs
2 cups cornmeal
2 cups sweet milk
2 tablespoons melter
butter shortening
3 teaspoons baking
powder

Sift the baking-powder with the flour, add the sugar and salt. Stir in the milk and beat well, then add the melted shortening. Johnny cake is excellent with bacon or fried pork. It is equally good with maple syrup or honey.

Mock Maple Syrup

If one cannot get the pure maple syrup, a very good substitute may be made with brown or granulated sugar with the addition of a little maple flavor-To make one quart use the follow-

2 cups boiling water 1 teaspoon extract 4 cups granulated sugar

Stir the sugar in the hot water until it is thoroughly dissolved. Add the maple flavoring extract, strain through a damp cloth, bottle and cork.

2 % cupe flour
2 % teaspoons baking
2 tablespoons melted
powder
4 teaspoon sait
1 % cupe milk
2 eggs
1

Sift flour, then measure, add baking-powder, salt and sugar, sift three times. Add well-beaten egg, melted butter and milk and beat hard. Fry on a hot-well-greased griddle iron. Serve with maple syrup. Sour milk and soda or condensed milk diluted with water may be used with equally good results. used with equally good results.

Rice Waffles

1 % cups flour 2-3 cup cold cooked rice 1 % cups milk 2 teaspoons baking powder 2 tablespoons sugar 34 teaspoon salt 1 egg 1 tablespoon melted butter

Sift together the flour, sugar, baking-powder and salt. Work in the rice with the tips of the fingers. Add the milk and the yolk of the egg well beaten, then the butter and the white of the egg stiffly beaten. Cook on a hot waffle iron and serve with jam, syrup or marmalade.

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes

1 cup sour milk 1 small teaspoon sods 1/2 cup flour 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup cornmeal 1 egg

Add beaten egg to milk and add to dry ingredients well mixed, cook on a hot griddle. Serve with syrup or fried bacon.

Pop-overs

1 cup flour 1 teaspoon butter 1 cup milk A little salt

Beat the white and the yolks of the eggs separately until very light. Mix with the other ingredients and beat all well with a Dover egg-beater for three minutes. Bake in a quick oven.

English Breakfast Biscuits

3 cups bread-flour 1 cup corn starchi 3 tablespoons sugar; 2 teaspoons salt 3 tablespoons butter

1 well-beaten eggl ½ cup currants Milk to moisten 4 teaspoons baking powder

3 tablespoons butter powder

Mix together the dry ingredients, but reserve the corn-starch to combine with the currants. Rub the butter into the first mixture till flaky, add corn-starch and currants, the egg and milk to moisten. Mix into a smooth dough that can be rolled out. Pat one-half inch thick, cut in rounds and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes. Split and butter. These are good toasted, or may be made up into scones by baking the mixture in small pie-tins. In this case they should be brushed with egg-yolk and dredged with sugar; cut in triangles for serving.

Bread Crum Muffins

cup flour cup bread crumbs % cups milk-tablespoon melted butter

2 eggs 3
3 teaspoons baking powder 3 teaspoon salt

Soak the bread crumbs in the milk for 10 minutes, add the sifted flour, baking-powder and salt, the eggs well beaten and the butter. Mix well. Heat the muffin tins, brush with a little fat, and put one tablescope of the mixture. and put one tablespoon of the mixture into each tin. Bake in a hot oven. Serve with fish cakes or creamed fish.

Surprise Rolls

1 cup of cooked chopped meat \$4 cups white sauce] \$ cups flour; \$8 teaspoons baking powder \$4 cups white sauce] \$6 cup ahortening meat
% cups white sauce)
8 cups flour;
Milk

Rub the butter into the flour, the baking-powder and the salt; mix into a soft dough with the milk. Roll fairly thin and cut into rounds. Season the meat and mix with the white sauce. Put a little onto one-half of each round, fold

over the other half. Wet the edges and press together. Bake in a hot oven for 25 or 30 minutes.

Buttermilk Biscuits

l quart flour ½ teaspoon salt l pint sour milk

1 level teaspoon soda 1 tablespoon shortening

Sift the flour, soda and salt together, rub in the shortening. Add to the mixture the sour milk or buttermilk. Roll out, cut and bake in a hot oven.

Oatmeal Gems

1 cup cooked, cold oatmeal
2 cups bread-flour
3 cups bread-flour
3 teaspoons baking
4 powder

1 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup milk
1 egg
5 teaspoon salt

Mix together dry ingredients and rub in oatmeal with the finger-tips. Beat the egg, add milk and turn into first mixture. Add melted butter, beat thoroughly, turn into hot, oiled gem-pans, and bake about 25 minutes in a hot oven.

Buckwheat Cakes 2 cups buckwheat flour 1/2 cup water
2 teaspoons baking 1 oup flour
powder 1 teaspoon sait
2 tableapoons cooking
syrup 6

Sift dry ingredients, stir in liquids and beat well. Cook on a hot, well-greased griddle and serve with maple or corn

Sour Milk Pancakes

2 cups flour 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 mall teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon sugar 2 cups sour milk or 1 egg

Sift together the flour, salt, sugar and baking-soda. Add gradually the sour milk or cream and the well-beaten egg. Bake on a hot, greased griddle.

Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:—

Flaur Cook Books.—Five Roses Cook Book, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipes (20 cents); Ogilvie's Book for Cook Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipes Recipe Bulletin Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon, Sask; Recipe Bulletin Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon, Sask; Rock, Robin Hood Mills Lak, Mone Jaw, Sask, (26 cents); Purity Flour Cook Book, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipes (20 cents).

Table Syrage.—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Mapeline Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.

nassa.—Domolco Recipe Book, W. H. Escott Co. Winnipeg.

Milk and Milk Products.—Evaporated Milk Recipes, orden Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation ilk, Carnation Milk Products Co.; Kliza, The Canlien Milk Products Co. Winnipeg.

Baking Pawder Coek Beeks.—Ryzon Baking Book General Chemical Co., New York; Table and Ritches Price's Baking Powder Co., Montreal; Blue Ribbox Cook Book, Blue Ribbon Co., Winnipeg (25 cents) Reliable Recipes, Eggo Baking Powder Co., Hamilton Ont.; Royal Baker and Pastry Cook, Royal Baking Powder Co., New York; The Runford Way, The Runford Co., Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Gold Standard and McLaren's.—No cook book.

Fruit.—The Health Fruits of Florida, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tamps, Florida; Good Things to Eat, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.; Sunkist Recipes, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.; Flus Recipe Book, California Peach Growers, Fresno, Cal.; Sun Maid Recipe Book, Califenia Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.

Sugar.—Lantic Sugar, Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Montreal.

the Combin Book.

Poor Fare

"Oh for the wings of & dove!" sighed the poet.
"Order what you like," rejoined the prosaic person, "but I should prefer the breast of a chicken."

One Indication

"When we see a round-shouldered man driving a skinny team attached to a ramshackle wagon and followed by five or six dogs, what does it indicate?" severely demanded the spectacled

Northerner.

'That the feller is only just tollable fond of dogs, I reckon,' replied Gap Johnson.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Convention Message

HEY tell us that Regina will be asked to entertain 3,000 delegates at the coming Grain Growers' convention. This will tax the hospitality of the city to the utmost, and will greatly overtax the seating capacity of the largest public building, but there will be a warm building and abundance of room for all relegates and visitors to the women's delegates and visitors to the women's meetings. The women are requested to come prepared to discuss numerous public and domestic questions. Problems relating to the ultimate good of mankind are very close to the surface in these days of world unrest, and any thought from any source that will assist in the solution of a simple phase of these questions is worthy of discussion and adoption. delegates and visitors to the women's

and adoption.

The task of Canadianizing the non-

The task of Canadianizing the non-English will be once more under dis-cussion, and our women will have the rare privilege of listening to one of the most cultured of our new Canadians, Mrs. Bychinsky, of Canora.

There are also matters of national im-portance looming on the horizon, on which it is the duty and privilege of every woman as a citizen to inform her-self so that she may be prepared to exercise her right of the franchise for the greatest good of the greatest num-ber.

Therefore, we urge as many delegates as possible to attend our women's meetings, that they may carry back every women's section all over the pro-vince a supply of enthusiasm and in-formation that will last throughout the coming year.—Margaret Flatt, presi-dent, W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

Forrest Much Alive

The Women's Section of the Forrest Grain Growers' Association was organized on June 8, 1915, with the idea of doing Red Cross sewing and war work in general. During the first year we did the sewing at home, and at our monthly meetings, we had short programs, exchanged recipes, planned entertainments, etc., but as the needs of our boys in France came home to us more and more, we began sending boxes to the boys who had gone from our district. At first we were only able to send a few, the members donating all the contents. The need grew and the community became interested in our work. Money was raised and donated, until at Christmas, 1918, we sent 70 seven-pound boxes. seven-pound boxes.

Our receipts for patriotic purposes for 1918 were \$2,017.21. Of this \$286 was a grant from the Elton Council, to be used for the sending of boxes to all the boys from the municipality who were "over there." Of the rest, \$772 was realized from two carloads of scrap iron and the rest, proceeds of

\$772 was realized from two carloads of scrap iron, and the rest, proceeds of concerts and picnics and donations.

A "Field Day," on June 3, was very successful, both financially and as a promoter of interest in rural schools. Pupils from six of the surrounding school districts gave a splendid exhibition of marching and physical drill. The proceeds of the booth and gate receipts amounting to \$125, were sent to Graduate Nurses of Brandon Hospital overseas, to buy comforts for boys in the hospital.

comforts for boys in the hospital.

During the year we have sent 328 boxes and donated \$287 to various patriotic funds. We have a membership of 31, and have had ten regular and four special meetings during the

Apart from our patriotic work in 1916, a committee was formed to look into the matter of improving our local emetery. The men of the district were interested, with the result that a bee was made and the ground cultivated and is now ready to be seeded down. The women attended and did what they could with the lighter tools, and gave the workers all a substantial lunch at

We have undertaken for the coming year to do sewing to the value of \$400 for the Elton municipal Red Cross Board. While in the past we have been very fully occupied with the patriotic work, this coming year we hope to make use of the various plans for edu-

cation and amusement offered by the Grain Growers' Association and the Extension Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.—Lottie Leybourne, secretary-treasurer, Forrest, W.S.G.G., Man.

South Beaver Busy Bees

The South Beaver Women Grain Growers' Association held a box social, bazaar and jumble sale in Malby school house, on January 31, all being a great success. The money realized from the boxes, amounted to \$60.75, from the lunch plates \$23, from the jumble sale \$15, from the bazaar \$9.10. We received as well a donation of \$2.00 from Mills Cowling; a pair of socks knitted by one of our members. We sold tickets on the socks to the amount of \$12. Alfred Osborne was the lucky one in winning the socks. The total amount realized that night was total amount realized that night was \$121.35. This money will be spent by the South Beaver Women Grain Growers' in giving receptions for returned soldiers. The association is grateful to the community for its liberal help.—Mrs. Thomas Wallace, secretary-treasurer, South Beaver, W.S.G.G., Sask. Sask.

Club Helps Organize

Our Rathwell U.F.W.A. does not Our Rathwell U.F.W.A. does not seem to have very much new work to report for 1918. We have done the usual Red Cross work, made some 600 articles at our meetings, besides the large amount of work done by the members in their own homes. This latter included more than 100 pairs of soldiers' socks. We took up the matter of securing medical inspection for the children at the school with the trustees. We have discussed the reports

for the children at the school with the trustees. We have discussed the reports of the annual convention and the secretaries' convention in July, also various articles selected from newspapers and magazines. We intend to have "Deep Furrows" read at our meetings during 1919.

We held our annual picnic in July, and got up a Christmas tree for the children this year. We also assisted at the service on U.F.A. Sunday, and held a special service at the schoolhouse on June 9, when an honor roll was unveiled. We intended to hold a Thanksgiving service on November 3, the proceeds to go to the Frank Sanitorium for soldiers, but the "flu" interferred with this. We have not been able to do much along social lines, owing to the loss of young people in the district. the district.

We forwarded Christmas parcels to all the boys from the district in France and England, 18 in all. We also assisted in the organization of two new clubs during the summer, Allenfields and Parkerville, which are proving very successful.

We have been doing the general cleaning of the school with one of the boys to light fires and do the sweeping. Our membership for the year was 12.—Mary Shield, secretary, Rathwell, U.F.W.A.

Men and Women Co-operate

A union meeting of the Mount Hope Homemakers' Club and the men folk, was held at Newland school-house on Homemakers' Club and the men folk, was held at Newland school-house on January 30, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The president, Mrs. P. A. Stewart, was in the chair, and after the opening song, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the visitors and stated the aims and the objects of the Homemakers' Club. Some routine business was then conducted, and the ladies appointed T. B. Morris as chairman. The program consisted of instrumental music by C. Hendry, an address on modern conveniences for the farm by Mr. Jarvis, of the University of Saskatchewan, a solo by Miss Lena Stevenson, a paper on "The Grain Growers' Organization," by Bert Bell. Mr. Bell has been a close observer of the Grain Growers' movement, and being a pioneer of this district, realizes how this organization has bettered conditions for the farming community. Mr. Bell impressed on his hearers the necessity of organizing, as only in this way can the Grain Growers hope to get a just or fair deal. He also advised everyone to read The Grain Growers' Guide, and also "Deep Furrows." James Rowland gave a clear and concise talk on "How to Form and Conduct a Beef-Ring)" Mr. Jarvis explained co-operative shipping and advised the farmers to adopt this method. The ladies served a dainty ping and advised the farmers to adopt this method. The ladies served a dainty this method. The ladies served a dainty lunch, and the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem. This was the largest meeting the Mount Hope Club has ever held, there being 67 persons present.—Donalda Stewart, Nokomis, Sask.

"Where There's A Will"

A meeting of women was held in the Trafford school, on April 6, 1918, for the purpose of organizing a section of the Red Jacket Grain Growers' Association. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and it was unanimously decided to organize. The following off-cers were elected: Mrs. W. A. Brown, president; Mrs. Geo. Burden, vice-president and Miss I. H. Dalziel, secretary-

The next meeting was called for May 1, to be held in the school. This meeting was fairly well attended, there being 11 members present. The plan of work was discussed and it was decided to do sewing for the Red Cross, the meetings to be held at the homes of the members on the first Friday of each month. After the meeting a light

lunch was served, but not more than three kinds of food. Anyone "overdoing" or serving more than this, was to be fined. A silver collection is taken up at each meeting. To give us a "boost" A. W. Higgens gave a dance, from which was realized the sum of \$25

On August 8, the annual Grain Growers' Picnic was held at Red Jacket. The ladies assisted with the booth and The ladies assisted with the booth and provided a supper for the dance in the evening. The sum of \$105 was realized, which was contributed to the Ambulance Fund. We were since told it was one of the largest contributions received. At the October meeting Christmas boxes were packed for our boys overseas. These were valued at \$3.00 each, and 21 boxes were sent.

As our funds were getting low, Mrs. W. A. Brown kindly offered the use of her home in which to hold a fowl sup-

her home in which to hold a fowl sup-per. The members provided the sup-per, which was most successful, as \$127 was realized. At the December meet-At the December meetwas realized. ing we contributed \$50 to the Red Cross, \$50 to the Sailors' Fund and \$25 to the Red Jacket branch of the Red Cross. The amount of sewing done during the summer was six suits of pyjamas, nine dozen handkerchiefs, five pairs bed socks and six stretcher

The Trafford women have solved the problem of getting the school cleaned. In former years this was done by the trustees or someone was paid to clean it once a year, usually a man. Ever see a man scrub? Now we have formed groups of women, about five in a group, there being 15 women in the district, and we clean it once a month, for which the school board pays us \$5.00 monthly. This goes to help swell our Red Cross

We have 19 members, and they all seem interested in the work. The Influenza epidemic has put a stop to our work for the present, but we hope before long to be able to resume it with renewed energy.—Mrs. M. Bateman, secretary, Red Jacket, W.G.G.A., Sask.

Guardianship of Children

The present law in regard to minors in Saskatchewan allows fathers to have entire control over their children. So much so that a farmer may will the guardianship of his children to someone else, and the mother can have no say in the matter. Because of this the Manor Homemakers' Club is petitioning the members of their district to have this altered. Would it not be

well for other clubs to do the same?

The following is a copy of our peti-

"Whereas, legislation in regard to minors is being consolidated in the In-fants" Act, now coming before the Saskatchewan Legislature, we petition that you will do all in your power to have the law brought up to a standard in keeping with the advance of our civilization. We, the Manor Homemakers' Club, petition that the fathers and the mothers he made legally the and the mothers be made legally the joint guardians of their children, and that throughout the act, mothers be given exactly the same rights and privileges as fathers in regard to the guardianship and control of their children. dren. Your earnest attention is requested. ''—E. O. Hinds, secretary, Manor Homemakers' Club, Sask.

New Manitoba Section

Another new Women's Section greets us. The Basswood women organized on February I. At the close of a joint meeting of men and women the women determined to keep pace with the men and so started enthusiastically to work. Energetic officers were allowed. to work. Energetic officers were elected: Mrs. Fred Proven, president; Mrs. Wm. Girling, vice-president; Mrs. E. Stewart, secretary; and six directors representing different parts of the district. We expect this section to be one of our live wires.—Mabel Finch, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Winnipeg.

Splendid Year's Work

The Virden Home Economics Society held its annual meeting on Saturday



"Divine Discontent"—A Virtue

By Irene Parlby

Supposing we have achieved those two qualities, unselfishness and loyalty, there are still other things we need to make the most of our club work. Have you ever heard the expression "divine discontent?" That is a quality we want to instill into all of our farm people—not a mean, worrying, grouching kind of discontent that makes everyone around you miserable; not a continual whining against fate, a knocking of everything and everybody, but the kind of discontent that makes you see big visions, that makes you in the words of the peot:—

rs. Irene Pariby

"Be ever beckoned by a high ideal,

Press onwards, upwards, till you make it real!"

That is what "divine discontent" means—seeing what is wrong with Mrs. Irene Pariby

That is what "divine discontent" means—seeing what is wrong with your club, your district, your country, society generally, and getting over the top, to do your bit, however small a bit it may be towards making those wrong things right.

"Divine discontent" would never allow us to drift along aimlessly as a club, with only three or four per cent. of the farm women of our district in our organization; it would never allow the years to pass away without some definite piece of work for betterment of our district or our organization having been accomplished.

"Divine discontent" would not allow us to be satisfied until our club became such a beacon light of useful service, that the whole countryside would warm itself in the glow.

Remember the name you will never forget the delightful Melrose quality which keeps everything you bake moist and fresh much longer—this virtue is exclusive with Melrose. There's economy in its su-perior strength because you use less. Always uniform and pure. Buy Melrose today and have better baking tomorrow. Your dealer recommends it, we guarantee it.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED





January 25, this being the first meeting since the "flu" ban was lifted. The hall was filled with members from all parts of the district. The reports

The hall was filled with members from all parts of the district. The reports showed the work undertaken during the year to be both varied and interesting. The reports of every committee showed a balance on the right side.

The activities of this organization touch the welfare of the people of the whole district at many points, and it is no exaggeration to say that outside the church it is one of the most beneficial organizations we have. During the year the patriotic effort consisted of donations to St. Dunstan's Institute for the Blind, Canadian Field comforts for the men in the trenches, to the local patriotic society for Red Cross needs, to Tuxedo and our own local hospitals, grants to the Boys' and Girls! Club work and to the Agricultural Society prize list. In addition over \$300 was spent paying the caretaker of the cemetery, which has, through the efforts of this organization been converted from a wilderness of weeds to one of the most beautiful spots in the province. the most beautiful spots in the pro-

Our rest room which was burned recently, is now in new quarters and is handed over to a separate committee. It was organized and supported for years by the Home-Economics Society and is acknowledged by our merchants to be a benefit to the town as well as a to be a benefit to the town as well as a great comfort to the women from the country. We have given an organ to the Primary Department of the public school and established the nucleus of a permanent library consisting of 700 carefully selected books which are greatly appreciated. Through the efforts of our school committee, Mrs. H. H. Goulter, president, Local Council of Women, was recently appointed to the School Board by acclamation.

A request from D. McDonald, Virden Agricultural Society's manager, asking that the Home Economics Society appoint the lady directors to the Fair Board, was appreciated and an assur-

Board, was appreciated and an assur-ance of most hearty co-operation given. A study of the Dower Law and laws

affecting women and children has been under consideration. We feel we have a year of great opportunity ahead, a large part of which will be concentrated on all that pertains to the welfare of our children and young people, soldiers, widows and or have but also the hildren. widows and orphans, but also the brides of our boys returning to this district will be assured of a welcome and any assistance in learning to make new homes here.

The officers elected for the coming The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: Hon. president, Miss Shields; president, Mrs. Gee; first vice-president, Mrs. T. Clark; second vice-president, Mrs. H. Kerr; secretary, Mrs. Scales; treasurer, Mrs. Beveridge; press reporter, Mrs. Willoughby; and an able board of 12 directors.—Mrs. Dayton, Virden, Man.

New Sections and Locals

The following Women's Sections and mixed locals have been reported organized recently: Tantallon, organized by Mrs. Flatt, with Mrs. Thos. Sales, president and Mrs. Abel, secretary; Reford, at Wilkie, Sask., Mrs. C. A. Gallagher, president and Mrs. N. C. Pease, secretary; Birmingham, organized by Mrs. S. V. Haight (mixed local), president, Wm. McLaughlan, secretary-treasurer, Ben Hyde; Rama, organized by Mrs. J. L. Rooke, Togo, Director District 10; Keddleston, District 8, Mrs. Winnifred M. Tibbetts, secretary; Lindsay, District 12, Mrs. W. B. Jones, secretary. The following Women's Sections and

Under the patronage of The Home Economics Society a branch of McGill University library has this week been opened in Virden in connection with the permanent library already started there. The society has also given an organ for the use of the primary department of the public school.—R. Dayton, pres. H.E.S.

The Lake Johnston Women Grain Growers mourn the loss of a beloved member, Mrs. George Ayres, who died recently of influenza. Mrs. Ayres has always been an active member of the Grain Growers' Association, and will be greatly missed by the club. She held the office of treasurer at the time of her death.

Insurance in Force \$15,874,283.00 \$17,398,195.00 Assets - - 2,248,896.07 2,554,434.33 Surplus (and Capital) 191,809.19

Epidemic and War Glaims all provided for-CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

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> Longcloths, Calicoes, Flannelettes, Nainsooks, Madapolams, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Ducks, Drills, Aeroplane Cloths, etc.

WE owe it to our Canadian and American friends to say what we have been doing in our weaving and spinning mills during the great war, and so state a few facts in explanation of our inability to meet all requirements for our world-renowned productions.

Out of a total of 8,000 looms, about three or four thousand were entirely engaged upon the manufacture of ducks, flannelettes, shirtings, aeroplane cloths, khaki, and other drills for the use and equipment of the soldiers of the British and Allied nations.

Should we be unable to fill your orders with the same promptness as in pre-war days, we request your forbearance as we know you will agree that the great call on our resources for war purposes had to be met first of all.

Number of Looms, 8,000. Number of Spindles, 300,000. Consumption of Cotton - - - 1,000 bales weekly.

Operatives Employed - - - upwards of 8,000.

BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD :

Club Little Robert Taylor was born with deformed feet

Plaster paris casts were used without success—so he was brought to the McLain Sanitarium. His parents' letter tells story:

"We are more than thankful for what you did in straightening Robert's feet. Of course, his feet are terribly scarred from the plaster casts, but there are no scars from your work on him. His feet are so straight: and he runs, jumps and does anything any other boy can do. MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR, 201 Coulter Bidg., Los Angelea, Cal."

This is not a selected case—neither is the result unusual. In correcting this deformity no plaster peris or general anaesthesis was used. this deformity no plaster paris or general anaesthesia was used.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of children and young adults afficted with Club Feet, Infantile Paralysia, Spinal Disease and Curvature, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysia," also "Book of References", free on request. Write for them. The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club By Dixie

Want To Win A Prize?

HE readers of the Young Canada (lub who want to win a prize by doing something that is pleas-ant should look up last week's Guide and read about the new contest. There are heaps of letters coming into the office for our page these days, and the boys and girls must not be disappointed if they do not see their letter in print the first time they write, because I can only use the best ones, that is, those that are the newtest and that really have something. neatest and that really have something interesting to read.

The contributors to the Blue Cross Oriville McCue, High Prairie, Alta. .10 Jenny jump-up --Dixie Patton. .10

The Plaint of the Horse

Oh say, Mr. Editor, or Sir,
A word with you if you don't mind;
I'm only a worn-out old horse, Sir,
But my story's worth hearing you'll

Each pay-day you issue your "Rag"

Sir, And the boys gather round for a

smile,
But there's no pay-day for the old
"Nag" Sir,
might mention us once in

But you might mention us once in a while.

You see, Sir, we're no good at writing, And our "Folks" live "Somewhere out West''; We're built so we're no good for

But tell them we are doing our best

The boys in the trenches at nights,

Are protected by sandbags and wire; They 'duck, when they see a flare-light Sir, While we face the Hun's 'rapid fre.'

We take their rations and mail Sir, In loads which are piled mountain

high; still do our bit without fail,

Sir, But please mention us once; won't you try!

You sit in your cosy old dug-out, And write up some story or fable; And while there's your faithful old plug out

In the rain, sleet or mud for a stable.

And when the war is over there's no doubt you won't need us,.
You'll kill us for shoe leather or

glue;

But please take us back where they'll To our friends of the "Cross painted Blue."

-Thelma Linnell, Theresa, Sask. Note.—The war is over since this came in but I think it is worth printing, anyhow.

—D.P.

A Little Snow Bird

Nearly four years ago my brother and his wife were driving down the road; it was a very cold day. As they were driving along they saw a little snow bird in the track in front of them, it hopped out on the side. My sister-in-law said, "Let me get out, I can catch that bird." She got out and caught it. Its wing was hurt so that it could not fly. They gave it to me; we had a little cage so we put him in it and fed him on wheat and bread crumbs. We gave him milk and water to drink, also some seeds that we found in the field to eat. He lived over two years. We let him out every now and then, he would go back into his cage.—Edith Hemus, Okotoks, Alta. Nearly four years ago my brother and

Can Make Bread

I like looking at the Doo Dads. They are sure some funny class of people and they are always in trouble.

I live 35 miles from the nearest town.

I am 13 years old and am in the eighth grade. I live a quarter-of-a-mile from school. I have one brother over in France but hope he will not be there long, but be home with us.

He was wounded the very last thing

before the war closed. But I am very glad the war is over and everyone is. I love to embroider and crochet, and do all fancy work. I can make bread and do all kinds of house work. Wishing the club every success.—Aletha Akin, R.R. 1, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Leota, The Sunset Maiden

All around the snows of winter quiet

The sun sinks slowly behind distant

hills, When suddenly a strange sight stands

forth on high,

That fills your heart with little thrills.

For tall and straight does a person

Amidst the setting sun and brilliant

Upon the very brink of sunset land, A maiden who with the night-breeze slightly sways.

Her eyes are blue as southern skies Soft and tender as those of a child; Yet back of them a passion lies, Beneath the eyes that are so mild.

The soft, pink cheeks and scarlet lips, The golden glittering gown so fair; And very slowly forward she tips, Then tosses back her shining yellow

Colors of pink and purple, of golden

and green,
Rapidly about her change as she
stands, silent and still:

This is Leota, the sunset maiden, rarely seen.

Leota, who loves to make all hearts with pleasure thrill.

A minute she lingers among the rosy clouds. Then raising in one white, slender

A blazing torch, she lifts aloft, And fades into the regions of Sunset

-Lenore Holtslander, age 11, Darmody,

THE DOO DADS HOLD A WINTER CARNIVAL

THE DOO DADS HOLD A WINTER CARNIVAL.

The Doo Dads never stay at one thing very long. Every time the artist makes his weekly trip to the Wonderland of Doo he finds them busy at something new. Sad to say, some of them have almost always found out some new kind of mischief to get into. Last week they were all absorbed in the game of curling. Now they are holding a regular old-fashioned winter carnival. Some of them are very poor skaters, but they will not admit it. They think that the ice flies up and hits them in the back of the head. Old Doc Sawbones seems to be the best skater of them all. See how he has written his name on the ice. Flannelfest, the Cop, thinks that this is a great achievement. Some of the little fellows are playing "crack the whip." One Doc Dad was so foolish as to skate on thin ice in spite of the danger sign. He got a good ducking in the cold water and only saved his life by climbing up the sign post. The question now is how to get him over on the firm ice again. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, has rigged up a wonderful ice tractor. Every time a Doc Dad gets in the way he pulls that lever, when out files the bumper, and up in the sir goes the poor little Doc Dad. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, thought that this was a good opportunity to catch a few fish. He found a hole in the ice where one of the skaters had broken through, and here he is with his hook, and line, snooxing away as usual. If he stays there too long, he will probably find when he wakes up that the frost has bitten his big ears.



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	Turkeys, per 1b27-280
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Talking-Crying Doll



Little Jacko was ill, and the medical man had been sent for. His mother rushed up to the doctor as soon as he entered the house and started sobbing hysterically. "Calm yourself, my good woman," he said, "and tell me what is the matter with the little chap."

"Oh, doctor," she wailed, "he managed to get hold of the dictionary somehow, and chewed three pages out of it."
"Yes.—oh, yes!" was the mournful reply. "But I can't get a word out

of him."

Criticizes the Farmers' Platform

By R. M. Graham

you make no mention in The Guide of the warm discussion, at the Brandon convention, on some planks of the Farmers' Platform, I wish to briefly set forth the contentious features that gave rise to the controversy, and which centred around the four revenue-raising planks

of the platform. I disapproved of the income, inheritance and corporation tax planks, wholly because of their indefinite form. Taxation under similar heads in Canada today are a sham-a mere side line, producing only 11 per cent. of our revenue as against 81 per cent. in England and nearly as much in the U.S. As framed in the platform, these planks could be adopted in their entirety and still be a more revenue adjunct, whereas they ought to be the bulwarks of our taxation system, for the very good reason the three represent the true democratic principle of taxation according to ability to pay. They are in principle the complement of each other, and if properly enacted and applied, could easily produce 80 per cent. or more of our revenue without hardship or oppression to any subject of the state. To the proposed land tax I filed an emphatic objection. It is set down beside the income tax and has the place of honor by being first on the list. These two planks are as unlike as the wolf and the lamb. The one is the expression of German, despotic rule, the other of British democracy. The land tax plank is a direct contradiction of the other three in principle and operation. It says to the struggling widow farmer, who lost her husband in the Madame, the land tax is no re specter of persons or conditions, the only way to get rid of this tax is to pay it. To the farmer who has lost his crop by hail or drought and who is away "in the hole," the demand is away "in the hole," the demand is as imperative as on the farmer with a bumper crop. Let is be noted that the income tax passes by the struggling widow; and to the unfortunate farmer aforesaid says, you are exempt under the law. Your neighbors or brother farmers in the adjacent district have good crops and pay both yours and their taxes. Next year this may be reversed. reversed.

In other planks of the platform demands are made for sweeping tariff reductions or abolition, because of its injustice and iniquity. And we have the strange spectacle of the farmers denouncing one unjust system and commending another even more unjust and oppressive in its operation. The land tax is not only essentially unjust, but its most highly objectionable features consist in being a tax on one half the community for the benefit of the other half, becoming thus a tax of discrimination, of class legislation. And worst still the people to be penalized—the landholders—are already, as I showed at the convention, shouldering several times their share of taxation. The remedy lies in a real income tax for the Dominion province and munici-pality. It would smoke out the bond-holder, mortagee and trust nigger in

holder, mortagee and trust nigger in the wood pile, and provide ample revenue without profaning a democratic platform by a plank outraging the tenets of democracy.

In conclusion, let me remark it is no answer but a feeble excuse, to say, as at Brandon, that the proposed land tax is merely applying the municipal tax system so long in vogue. For I showed that this system, though time-honored, is a crying injustice, in that honored, is a crying injustice, in that it saddles all the burdens on the landholder, with, on the average, only about a half interest in the property. The mortagee—owner of the other half-besides several other forms of wealth, go scot free under municipal taxation today.-Melita, Man.

It has been found by careful observation that young gophers are born from April to June, from 6 to 12 per litter. One gopher poisoned early in the spring may be as good as a dozen poisoned later in the season.

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a special short-time off	er that cuts th	10
cost per lesson in two-	send your name	
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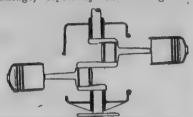
Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada WINNIPEG

Cylinder Arrangement and Engine Balance

Continued from Page 31

of crank-shaft used in this type of engine, the balance weights are shown at A, attached to the shaft.

The twin-cylinder engine with both the opposed and the twin style of crank-shaft is used quite extensively crank-shaft is used quite extensively in tractor construction, for which it possesses some distinct advantages. The cylinders being placed close together it is possible to use a short intake manifold and get the carburetor close to the cylinders, which is an advantage, especially in burning kero-



*Fig. 24.—Two-Cylinder Engine. Opposed Type, of

sene or low grade fuels; it is also an advantage in tractor work to have a large percentage of weight over the drive wheels, which is possible with twin cylinders, whether they are built horizontal or vertical.

Two-Cylinder-Opposed Engine

In the opposed engine the cylinders are placed on opposite sides of the crank-shaft, the cranks are also placed

	Суппаета
Strokes No. 1.	Million No. 2. This
One POWER	Compression
Two Exhaust	POWER
Three	Exhaust Intake
Four Compression	Comment of the commen
in the same manner, as sho	wn by Fig. stroke

The opposed engine was designed to overcome the lack of mechanical balance in the twin-cylinder engine with twin cranks, and the lack of power balance in the twin-cylinder with the opposed style of cranks. The crankshaft in the latter engine it will be noted is the same as is used in the opposed cylinder type. In this engine, as in the twin-cylinder engine with twincranks, both pistons move into or out cranks, both pistons move into or out of their respective cylinders at the same time, and the division of the power same time, and the division of the power and idle strokes will be the same. So that in this type we find both the desired mechanical balance and power balance. For this reason the opposed engine is the smoothest operating type of two-cylinder engine; however, for tractor work it has disadvantages. It is not possible to get a proper distribution of the weight. Where one carburetor is used it is necessary to have long intake pipes, which do not give as satisfactory results as short intake pipes when burning heavy fuel because pipes when burning heavy fuel because of the greater possibility of the fuel condensing between the carburetor and the cylinder. Fig. 25 represents this

The greater number of four-cylinder engines are built vertical, although some are built horizontal, with all the cylinders on one side, while a few have opposed cylinders, two on one side and two on the other, as in the two-cylinder opposed engine except that there are four cylinders in place of two. The mechanical and power balance is exactly the same in all these cylinder is exactly the same in all these cylinder arrangements; so that a consideration of the four-cylinder vertical engine which is the most common type of four-cylinder engine will apply to all the others. Fig. 26 shows a four-cylinder engine with the cylinders cast in pairs, in several of the small sized tractors the cylinders are cast "en bloc," while in some of the larger machines they are all seperate. The crank-shaft used for this type of engine has two cranks on each side. The two end cranks are on the same side and in line with each other. The two centre cranks are on the opposite side and are also in line. the opposite side and are also in line. The shaft shown at Fig. 26 has three main bearings. Some of the engines in the smaller sized tractors have crankshafts with but two main bearings, while in some of the larger tractors five main bearings are used. Numbering the cranks from left to right, one and four are in line and two and three are in line. If piston No. 1 is at the upper end of a stroke No. 4 will be in the same position, while No. 2 and No. 3 will be at the lower end of their trackers. If the crank shoft is turned strokes. If the crank-shaft is turned over No. 1 and No. 4 pistons will be moving out of their cylinders, and No. 2 and No. 3 will be entering into their cylinders. When No. 1 is on power

since this is the only other outward stroke, and if No. 2 is on compression stroke, then No. 3 must be on exhaust stroke, and the order of the events as they take place in the different cylin-ders are indicated as set out above.

No. 8.
Exhaust Intake Compression
Compression POWER
POWER Exhaust

e, then No. 4 is on intake stroke,

*Fig. 26 .- Four-Cylinder Vertical Engine.

On stroke number one power is de-On stroke number one power is delivered from cylinder and piston number one, on stroke number two power is delivered from piston and cylinder number two; on stroke number three power is delivered by piston and cylinder number four; and on stroke number four

		Oylinders		
trokes And the	No. 1	和 / No. 2. 別 (本) (別)	No. 3. 1 No	
ne - A State Comment	POWER	Exhaust	Compression Intake	
wo	Exhaust	Intake		ression
hree	Intake		Exhaust Powe	
our was	Compression And	POWER /	Intake	St

type of motor as commonly used in tractor construction.

Four-Cylinder Engine

The four-cylinder type of engine is used quite extensively in tractor construction, in fact it is barely possible to find a concern which has various different types, but what this type is included among their different models, while some concerns confine themselves to the four-cylinder type exclusively.

power is delivered by cylinder and piston number three. The firing order it will be seen is one, two, four, three. A different firing order, and the order in common use is obtained when the events occur in the order as above.

The firing order here shown is one, three, four, two, and is claimed to give better results because the force of the

Continued on Page 58

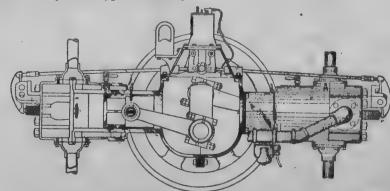


Fig. 25.—Type of Opposed Engine Commonly Used in Tractor Construction. From Manitoba Extension Bulletin No. 18.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February 14, 1919.

OATS.—There has been some reaction in the coarse grain markets this week. The big declines during the past few weeks have naturally produced some short interests, and with a very limited amount of offerings and a fairly good cash demand, the shorts have had to run for cover. There has not been any real change in the situation, and the present strength is generally attributed to a temporary adjustment.

BARLEY.—Following the strength in other coarse grains, prices are 44 cents higher than a weak see.

a week sgo.

FLAX.—There has been a substantial advance in prices. Argentine shipping has been held up by labor conditions and there is a good cash demand here and to the south.

		WINNIPEG FUTURES						
	10	11	Feb	ruary 13	14	15	Week	Year
Oats May	65#	884	674	691	674	681	641	888
July	63	661	65	691	67	68 J 67 J	621	881
Barley May	881	841 851	851		851 861	87 874	81± 82	
July Flax	844	36.00	86			No. of Parties		
May	3121	3141	3114	3201	319	319	3064	341

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators
for the week ending Wednesday, February 12, was
as follows:—

Ele- vator	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship'd dur- ing week	* Now in store
Saska- toon	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	19,975 8,391 287	26,311 35,386 5,555	547,672 989,997 118,813 1,028
Moose Jaw	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	4,193 34,601 9,415 1,304	52,106 1,889	1,112,448 600,684 59,605 2,735

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, February 13.

OATS—Demand fair, all except choice offerings rather slow. No. 3 white closed at 57½ to 58½ cents; No. 4 white oats at 52½ to 57½ cents.

RYE—No. 2 spot sold mainly at two cents under May, with a few sales three cents over. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.32½ to \$1.33½.

BARLEY—Strong and one to three cents higher; demand good. Prices closed at 75 to 87 cents.

FLAXSEED—Demand active and prices moved up faster than futures; No. 1 spot and to arrive, five to seven cents over May. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.49½ to \$3.51½; on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, February 15, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., for the week ending Saturday, February 15, 1910 as follows:—

Yards, St. Boniface, Man. for the week ending Saturday, February 15, 1919 as follows:—

Cattle, 2,385; sheep and lambs, 244; calves, 25; hogs, 9,202.

The run during the past week has been somewhat heavier, with all prices holding firm, in fact cows and helfers are quotably \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Quality stockers and feeders are in good demand by both country and southern buyers, with very few of the right good kind coming forward and the off-grade ones not much in demand. Prime steers sold up around \$14.50, with choice cows and helfers at from ten to 11 cents. We had one exceptionally fine shipment of steers in this week, fed by G. W. Quinn, of McGregor. There were 79 head, or four straight cars, which were all sold to a southern buyer at \$15.50, without a cut. These steers averaged 1,120 pounds per head, the total sale price amounting to \$13,709,75. This probably constitutes a record for these yards.

The hog market continues to hold firm with selects at 17 cents. This is \$1.00 per hundred raise over prices one week ago. The reason for this unexpected strength in hog prices was on account of the local buyers trying to shut Eastern men out of the market, Eastern and Southern hog quotations will not warrant present prices being paid here, and we therefore look for a lower market next week.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present.

The following summary shows the pre-

valling	prices	at pr	esent			
		Butch	er Ca	ittle		
Extra	choice	steers		\$13	.00 to	814

Extra choice steers	13.00	to	814.50
			12.75
	10.00		11.25
Fair to medium steers	9.00	10	9.75

	1.	2°	FIXE	D ₄ W	HEA'		ICES Tf1		Tf8
Fixed	224	221}	217	2111	1991	190}	212	212	208
Year	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Common to fair steers	7.00 to	8.75
Choice fat helfers	9.00 to	11.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to	9.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to	8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to	6.00
Best fat oxen	7.00 to	9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to	7.50
Fat weighty bulls		8.25
Bologna bulls	_ 5.50 to	7.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to	13.00
Sheep	9.00 to	10.00
Veal calves		10.00

Choice weighty good cblored feeders 8 9.75 to \$19.75 Common to good stockers and feeders 7.50 to 9.50 Best milkers and springers 85.00 to 100.00 Fair milkers and springers 50.00 to 80.00

Hogs				
Selects fed and watered			\$17.00	
Straight heavies	811.00	to	14.00	
Light hogs	9.00	to	14.00	
Sows	9.00	to	11.00	
Stags	7.50	to	9.00	
Roars	5 00	ta	7 00	

EDMONTON

Edmonton, February 14, 1919.—This week's receipts were: Cattle, 1,385; hogs, 1,148; sheep, 145.

With another good run of cattle this week prices have advanced on all good quality steers. Good cows and heifers are also stronger, the best bringing as high as ten cents. Bulls and oxen, steady. The market looks good for next week, and we would advise those having cattle to sell to keep in close touch with the market.

Hog receipts were considerably heavier with a brisk demand and sold at a considerable increase in price. The market opened at \$15.75 and closed at \$16.50. Practically all hogs received were of good quality.

	following prices:		shows	the	pre-
	export stee		\$12.50	to 8	13.50
Choice	fat steel	rs			
Good	butcher ste	ers	10.00	to	11.00
	m and stoc				10.50
	cows and				9.50
Good	butcher co	WS	7.00	to	8.50
	m and stoo				7.00
	rs and cu	itters	4.00	to	5.50
Bulls	************		5.00	10	7.00
				to	8.00
Calves	***********	Sheep	8.00	to	10.00

CHICAGO

Chicago, February 13, 1919. Hog market fairly active, steady. Some weakness mostly on heavy butchers; bulk of sales, \$17.75 to \$18.00; butchers, \$17.85 to \$18.10; light, \$17.60 to \$17.95; packing, \$16.85 to \$17.75; throw outs, \$16.25 to \$16.75; pigs, good to choice, \$15.50 to \$17.50.

Cattle: Beef steers, slow, steady; she stock strong to 15 cents higher; bulls, calves and feeders steady; beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$16.25 to \$29.00; common and medium, \$10.40 to \$16.25; butcher stock cows and heifers, \$6.85 to \$14.75; canners and cutters, \$5.65 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$10.50 to \$14.50; inferior, common and medium, \$7.65 to \$10.50; veal calves, good and choice, \$14.75 to \$15.25.

Sheep: Fully steady; wet fleeces considered; lambs, choice and prime, \$17.25 to \$17.25; culls, \$13.00 to \$14.50; ewes, choice and prime, \$11.25 to 11.50; medium and good, \$15.50 to \$17.25; culls, \$13.00 to \$14.50; medium and good, \$15.50 to \$2.55.

ST. PAUL

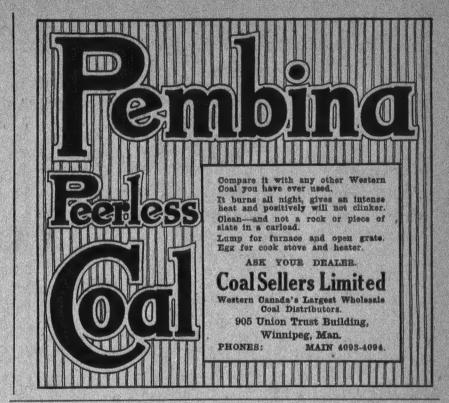
South St. Paul, February 13, 1919.
CATTLE—Killing cattle trade was slightly uneven, but on the whole values were about steady with yesterday, when bottom basis of the week was established. Outside markets were not so liberally supplied as a week ago today, but the run here was a trifle larger than last Thursday's. Veal calves lost the 25 cents advance scored Wednesday and topped at \$14.00 Dairy cows were unchanged.

Beef steers—1, 570 pounds, \$10.00; 1, 1,140 pounds, \$12.50.

Butcher bulls—3, 510 pounds, \$6.50; 1, 980 pounds, \$7.50; 1, 1,170 pounds, \$7.75; 1, 1,200 pounds, \$8.00; 1, 1,750 pounds, \$8.50; 1, 1,510 pounds, \$9.25.
Butcher cows and heifers—1, 1,070 pounds, \$9.50; 1, 1,220 pounds, \$10.50.
Cutters and canners—1, 1,010 pounds, \$5.76; 1, 650 pounds, \$6.00.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Feb. 10 to Feb. 15, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	8 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	Fill M	a Fd	8 CW	BAI 4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	FLAX 2CW	3CW	RYE
Feb. 10 11 12 13 14 15 Week ago	155	66 67 68 70 68 69 65	59 60 61 63 61 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62	61 62 63 55 63 64 60	57 58 59 61 604 614	58 54 55 57 56 57 56 57	79 80 81 83 81 83 77 1	741 75 76 78 76 76 78 9	671 681 691 711 691 71	Maria Care	3054 3044 3044 3144 314 314 2994	3021 301 301 3101 3101 3101 311	2821 2811 2811 2901 2911 2911	110 115 115 120 120 120 120
ago fear ago		871	844	841	81	78	T1604	155}	132	131	326	3834	315	



HOGS-Hogs continued steady with top

HOGS—Hogs continued steady with top at \$17.25 and bulk at \$17.15 to \$17.25. The run was light, totaling only 6,000. Underweights cashed at \$15.00 to \$16.25, with a few at \$16.50. The market is 15 to 25 cents higher for the week. Four days' receipts total 46,000.

SHEEP—Sheephouse trade opened weak to 25 cents lower on fat lambs, with buyers bearish and trade very slow. Early bids were made at \$16.25 to \$16.40, with other grades at \$1.00 to \$14.00 mainly. In the sheep division top ewes were quotable at \$10.00 to \$10.25; but few were offered. Bucks cashed at \$7.00 to \$8.00.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MILLING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

MILLING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

It was decided at a conference on February 12, between the Wheat Export Company, who are buyers in Canada for the Allied governments, Canadian millers and the Canada Food Board that the regulations of the milling industry in the Dominion should be modified. As the Wheat Export Company has decided, in order to meet their requirements to purchase only a standard flour that may with safety be shipped to any part of the world by the Allied governments, they will maintain the present milling standard and in order to stabilize the industry it is not the present intention to change the milling standard for domestic flour until the end of the crop year. This arrangement should bring immediate relief in the matter of unemployment in the milling industry. There will be an immediate average reduction of 20 cents per barrel owing to a drop in the price of sacks.

The order of the Food Board controlling spreads on bran and shorts has been rescinded, and the only method of control of prices will be through the fair price \$5.76; 1, 650 pounds, \$5.00.

National Shorthorn Congress

National Shorthorn Congress

Rational Shorthorn Congress

February, 1918, saw the first National Shorthorn Congress at Chicago. Although so new, it was an unqualified success and no doubt 1919 will see a much bigger attendance, since the nature of the event is so much better understood. The meeting will be held at the International Pavilion, February 18 to 20. Many outstanding bulls will be offered, selected from famous herds throughout the U.S. Two-hundred remales complete a large list, everyone of which carries a valuable guarantee, including a 60-day retest. The Hon. Duncan Marshall speaks at the banquet at the Stock Yard Inn, on Wednesday evening. Chas, Yule, of Carstairs, Alta., assists in the judging.

Yearling Feeders at \$20.75, World's Record A load of Shorthorn yearling steers sold at Denver, January 25, for the record price of \$20.75. This was 50 cents higher than the champion load of feeders brought, and as they weighed 865 pounds, 70 pounds more than the champions, they sold for \$18.50 more per head. They were raised and shown by Weiss Bros., Elizabeth, Colo, and were purchased by Swift and Henry, Kansas City, for A. E. McGregor, Washington, Kas., who will feed them out with a view to showing them at the next International. Weiss Bros., also showed a load of two-year-old Shorthorns that sold earlier in the sale for \$19.25 per hundred-weight, which was the previous record.

Marketing U.S. Crops

Continued from Page 40

Marketing U.S. Crops

Continued from Page 40

wheat sales includes not only the basic price paid to the farmer, but the handling and storage expenses of the Grain Corporation. The Grain Corporation is, therefore, in a strong position, because of firm sales about equal to its stock on hand. With its available \$150,000,000 capital the corporation will emphatically maintain the 1918 guarantee, for which purpose it was created. "There is necessarily some delay in equipping and bringing into use the German shipping for the transportation of foodstuffs to countries under the relief administration. In the meantime the Food Administration has asked the Shipping Board to provide it with the tonnage to maintain the American share of the relief program and to relieve food congestion at American ports.

"The Supreme Food Council, under military advice, has granted Germany the right to import 150,000,000 pounds of pork products per month as soon as she arranges payment and shipping. This and the neutral demand should overtake any surplus of these products in two months after being started. In fact, by peace there will be a shortage of pork production. The re-establishment of new markets and normal trading during the armistice is slow and difficult. In order to get over many of the difficulties of trading in flours and wheat during the period of the armistice, the Grain Corporation is establishing stocks for sale at Rotterdam, Triest, Constantinople and other points to as large an extent as the Shipping Board can furnish tonnage.

"Thus it is expected to further relieve the present congestion as fast

nage.
"'Thus it is expected to further relieve the present congestion as fast as our grain merchant fleet can serve our food producers.""

Manitoba Trustees Convention

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Manitoba School Turstees' Association will be held in the lecture-room, Westminster Church, Winnipeg, on February 25, 26 and 27. One of the features of the convention will be addressed by Daniel W. Focht Education by Dr. David W. Foght, Education Specialist of the United States Bureau of Education, whose report on the rural school situation in Saskatchewan was made public some time ago. A full program of addresses, demonstrations and business sessions has been provided.



It Holds the National **Low Cost Record**

Specifications:

Motor — Twin Cylinder, four-cycle, 750 r.p.m. Cylinders and valves completely water-jack-

Carburstor — S p e c i a l Kingston, Kerosene. Speed — Two-and-a-half

In test with 19 other tractors the "Happy Farmer" proved its fuel cost 21½ per cent. lower than any other tractor; some tractors were nearly 250 per cent. higher.

Cost of operation means a lot to you! You pay for it with money out of your own pocket, and it is in your interest to keep this cost low—save your money for other things.

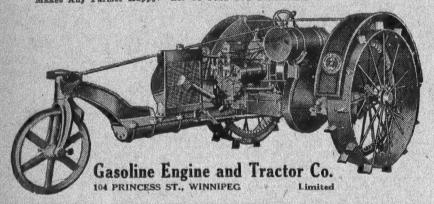
The "Happy Farmer" has reserve power for heaviest work, and it does its work quickly. Guaranteed draw-bar pull of 2,000 pounds is sufficient to handle any job on your farm.

Twenty-four horsepower at the belt.

All parts easy to get at. Adjustments easily made without taking down the motor.

With its specially-designed, twin cylinder, water jacketed motor, it operates on RERO-SENE perfectly, without carbon or smoke; it burns all the kero-

Makes Any Farmer Happy. Let Us Send You Testimonials from Satisfied Users.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Cylinder Arrangement and Engine Balance

Continued from Page 56

explosion is distributed over the engine to better advantage.

In the four-cylinder engine there is a power-stroke every stroke of the pistons; there are no idle strokes, so that power balance is obtained, also mechanical balance, as the two cranks on one side balance the two on the other, and the moving parts reciprocate, the two pistons moving outward balance the two pistons moving outward balance the two moving in the opposite direc-tion, the result is a steady smooth run-

tion, the result is a steady smooth running engine.

Engines of less than four cylinders do not attain the same degree of balance and smoothness, nor does the same even application of the power exist.

How the power is distributed during the different strokes of different types of four cycle engines is fully outlined at Fig. 27. From this it is possible to

REPRESENTS REPRESENTS 1.CYLINDER TWIN CYL. OPPOSED CRANKS WIN CYL. TWIN CRANKS OPPOSED CYL'S OPPOSED CRANKS

ig. 27.—Diagram Showing How the Power Distributed in Different Types of Engines. This diagram represents one "cycle," in thich the crank shaft makes two revolutions.

see how the power strokes are divided

see how the power strokes are divided and during what portion of the cycle no power is developed, in the different types of engines previously described. It is commonly believed that there is a continuous appication of power in the four-cylinder engine, however, this is not the case in actual practice, but an interval or a gap exists between each power stroke in which no power is produced as is shown in Fig. 27. This is due to the fact, as explained in Article II., that power is not developed during the entire working stroke but during the entire working stroke but only to the point at which it is necessary to open the exhaust valve when the pressure exerted behind the piston suddenly falls to zero. This, however, does not affect the power balance as the intervals during which power is deliv-



Canadian Tractor for Canadian Farmers

The choice of Canadian farmers because designed and built especially for Canadian farms. No gears in traction wheels, six speed instead of only two, all working parts protected from sand, dust and weather. Kerosene burning, the very best equipment, Waukesha Motor, Perfex Radiator, Kingston Carburetor, Eisman Ignition, S.K.F. Ball Bearing.

Your boy, your girl, your wife, can handle the trouble-proof "National" with absolute safety on hilly, rolling or level ground. Works like an automobile; easy to understand; cost less than others and offers more advantages; time tested; seven years success built into it. Canadian farmers and the "National" dealers near you back our claim. The "National" is the best built tractor on the continent. Find out what this tractor will save you, and how much more work you can do with its help.

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DEALERS WANTED. GET OUR PROPOSITION.

National Farm Tractor Co.

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Saskatchewan Distributors: Jones' Tractor and Implement Co. REGINA, SASK.

ered occur in regular order and are of equal duration.

The question is frequently asked as to which end cylinder is number one as there is no means used to indicate the different cylinders. It is the usual as there is no means used to indicate the different cylinders. It is the usual practice in the automobile motor and in the tractor where the motor is mounted parallel with the tractor frame to number the cylinders beginning at the radiator and numbering toward the balance-wheel, No. 1 being next to the radiator, and No. 4 next to the balance-wheel. Where the motor is mounted in a transverse position No. 1 cylinder is generally considered to be the one farthest away from the balance-wheel. In the two-cylinder engine the cylinder number can usually be ascertained by an inspection of the markings stamped on the balance-wheel to indicate the points of ignition and valve action for the different cylinders. This can be done by turning the balance-wheel until one of the markings corresponds with the usual reference point, and noting in which cylinder the action indicated takes place.

War Shipping Losses

War Shipping Losses
The following figures show the total losses in gross tonnage of merchant steamers sustained during the war:— The United Kingdom and

Dominions
The United States Denmark Holland Greece Italy

was more than ten times as much as that lost by either France or Italy and 17 times as much as that lost by

The fifth group of soldiers from the Soldier Re-establishment Commission has just entered the Manitoba Agricultural College for a three months' course in agriculture. This work is preparain agriculture. Into work is preparatory to getting government aid in the purchase of land and equipment for farming. The number of returned men now taking this work totals over 75. In addition to the returned soldiers, 130 men have entered the college during the part month for the short courses. the past month for the short courses in engineering and dairying, and the dormitories are unable to provide accommodation for all the students. Fifty men more than could be accommodated in the gas engine course applied for

FROST & WOOD BINDER

Famous for light draft, strength, sure tying and-first, last and all the time-ability to get all the grain

The Frost & Wood has earned its title "Best of All Binders," because it gives splendid service right from the day you get it. You don't have to worry and lose time making adjustments. Every part is thoroughly tested and inspected before it leaves the factory, and all adjustments made by expert mechanics. Over 70 years study of Canadian harvest field conditions are behind this Binder.



Here's the Service you get from the Frost & Wood

Easiest to operate and lightest on horses.

Roller bearings in wheels and on all driving rollers and Shafts, rollers, etc., run perfectly true-no binding or

cramping. Therefore light-running and capable of doing a maximum

day's work Levers all convenient to operator—can be quickly adjusted for long or short grain.

An extra-wide adjustment of reel—handles tangled or short crops better than any other binder.

Knives cut close to ground.

Evenly-balanced, because the wheels are right under the load.

Square-turn pole truck, saves grain at corners.

Sure-tying knotter and binding attachment that makes well-shaped sheaves.

See the Cockshutt Agent in your nearest town, or write at once to any Branch for full par-ticulars and literature on this machine.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

SASKATOON

4000 Tons Standard Stock Feed for Sale

Ouring the War, for the purpose of assisting the farmers, the Department of Agriculture purchased a considerable amount of Standard Stock Feed (Recleaned Elevator Screenings). A large quantity of this valuable feed for hogs, cattle and sheep has been distributed and has given general satisfaction. Owing to the return of peace, and the approach of normal market conditions, the Department has decided to place at the disposal of the farmers its remaining stocks, now in storage at Fort William. The price will be

\$25 Per Ton in Bulk, Unground F.O.B. Fort William

We believe that the feed is excellent value at this price and that it will pay stock feeders at different points throughout the Dominion, to consider the purchase of carlots or more.

What is Standard Stock Feed?

It is known to farmers as Recleaned Screenings, or Grade A Screenings or Buckwheat Screenings, "We found," writes a Carleton County user, "that our live stock took to the screenings quite readily; our experience with it was eminently satisfactory." Many other stock men have given expression to similar opinions.

The Analysis of this feed is as follows:

Chemical	Botanical					
Protein14%	Broken Wheat 46.19					
Fat 5%	Oats 1.09					
Fibre 8%	Flax					
	Wild Oats 10.659					
Note Standard Stock Food oon	Wild Buckwheat 35.159					

While the botanical composition varies to a slight extent, the percentages of protein, fat and fibre remain almost constant, and, consequently, the feeding value is practically uniform.

Standard Stock Feed has been tested in feeding trials at the Brandon, Lacombe and Ottawa Experimental Farms. For finishing pigs it has been found fully equal to barley. When ground it can be used for all classes of stock with very economical results.

If arrangements can be made to have this mixture ground on arrival at destination it would be well to do so. The vitality of any weed seeds present would thus be practically destroyed. At the same time the feeding value would be increased due to the ground material being more digestible.

Other Foods

tains a higher percentage of protein

and fat than either wheat or

domestic buckwheat,

The Department also has corn available at Moose Jaw, Calgary, Saskatoon, and at Tiffin, Ont. besides a quantity of linseed oil-cake meal at Montreal to be sold at market prices. Write for particulars.

Terms: Sight Draft with Bill of Lading attached, payable on arrival of the car. Orders should be sent direct to the Feed Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Feed may be purchased in car lots only (about 33 tons to car). Get your neighbors to co-operate with you and take advantage of this opportunity.

All orders will be filled strictly in the order they are received, and in view of the possibilities of snow blockades, which may occur at any time now, stock feeders will be well advised to order early

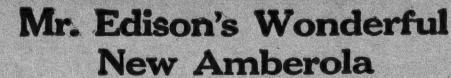
Freight Rates

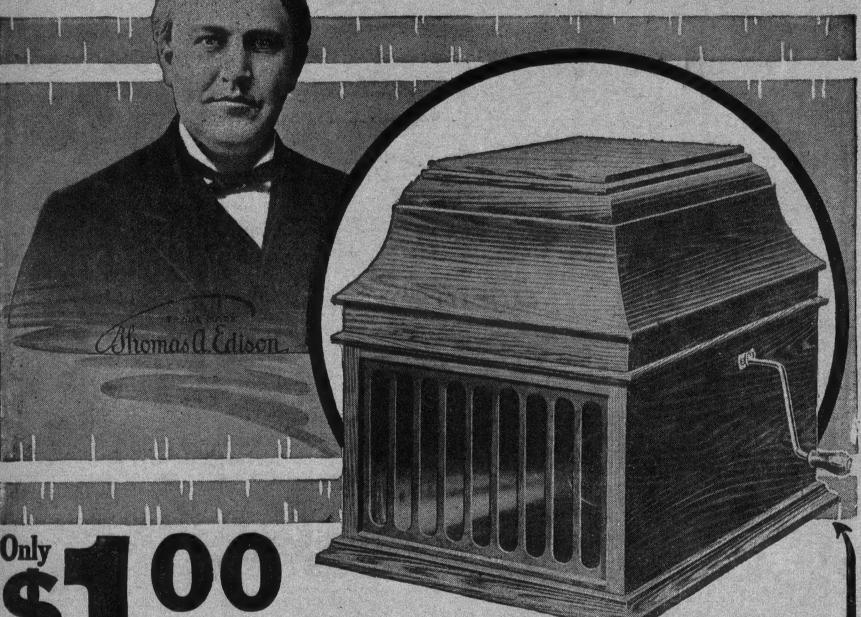
Freight Rates per 100 lbs. from Fort William to several representative points are given in order that you may get some idea of the cost delivered at your station. Brandon 17c, Calgary 28c, Edmonton 29c, Moose Jaw 22c, Saskatoon 26c, Toronto 30c, Montreal-30c, St. John, N.B. 441/c, Moncton 441/c, Halifax 451/c.

Write for Pamphlet No. 18 giving full particulars about Standard Stock Feed.

Live Stock Branch (Feed Division)

The Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture OTTAWA, CANADA





For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last be has succeeded. Now that you can get THE BEST on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison Amberola in your home.

Yes, we will send you the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer, and your choice of latest Diamond Amberol Records on free trial without a psnny down. On this offer you can now have the genuine Edison Amberola, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. Seize this opportunity.

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupons

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